FBIS DAILY REPORT

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PROCEEDINGS OF CEMA PLANNING COMMITTEE REPORTED

Opening of Session

AU170942 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0807 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--The proceedings of the 24th meeting of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning opened in Bucharest on December 16, in which participating were executives of the central planning bodies of the CEMA member countries and of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

The Romanian delegation is headed by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, who, in his capacity of acting chairman of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning, presides over the proceedings.

Ceausescu Receives Delegates

AU182018 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1834 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 18, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the heads of the delegations to the 24th meeting of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning that took place in Bucharest. The interview was attended by Premier Ilie Verdet and Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister and chairman of the State Planning Committee.

The chief delegates conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu warm greetings from their countries' party and state leaders. Nicolae Ceausescu thanked and requested that the party and state leaders of the CEMA member countries be conveyed cordial greetings and best wishes.

During the interview satisfaction was expressed at the relations of close friendship and good collaboration existing among the CEMA member countries, stress being laid on the possibilities of deepening and expanding cooperation in the economic, technical, scientific and other fields of activity, for the benefit of socialist construction in the states members of the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance, of the progress and welfare of these countries' peoples.

In this connection the importance was highlighted of the coordination of the economic plans of the CEMA membercountries in the ensuing five-year period and afterwards so that it should ensure a broad cooperation in the implementation of the great development projects of the member countries. Likewise, the need was stressed for the member countries to ensure the necessary fuelds, raw materials, energy, machines and equipment within the CEMA so that they should depend less on other markets. Highlighted was the enhanced influence on the economic development of the CEMA member countries of the supply of their economies with energy, fuels and raw materials, just as the need for a closer collaboration in capitalizing, by joint efforts, new resources as well as in saving the existing ones.

Satisfaction was expressed during the interview at the results of the current meeting of the committee which finalized and solved a series of complex problems of the economic, technical and scientific collaboration, fact which creates favorable premises for the preparation by all the member countries of their economic and social development plans for the ensuing five-year period.

The interview passed in a comradely atmosphere of warm friendship and cordiality.

Session Proceedings

AU182053 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2000 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Dec (AGERPRES)--The 24th meeting of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning took place in Bucharest over December 16-18. The meeting was attended by executives of the central planning bodies of the CEMA member countries and of Yugoslavia.

The meeting was presided over by Nicolae Constantin, deputy prime minister, chairman of the State Planning Committee, acting chairman of the CEMA Committee for Cooperative Planning.

The committee analyzed the stage of implementation of the special long-term cooperation programs of the CEMA member countries, of some important actions they envisaged, and adopted measures meant to stimulate their carrying into effect. Special attention was paid to the intensification of cooperation with a view to ensuring the necessary fuels, energy and raw materials, ferrous and nonferrous metals, machines and equipment, elaborating and applying new technological solutions which should allow of the saving and rational use of fuel and energy resources, the best utilisation of secondary energy resources.

The committee examined the question of collaborating in developing production units in the USSR with a view to ensuring the delivery of iron-bearing raw materials to the CEMA member countries and to that end the representatives of the interested countries endorsed the multilateral convention on collaboration in this field.

Examined were also questions related to the collaboration of the CEMA member countries interested in the building of units for nickel production in the Republic of Cuba, in the development of the forces of production of the Mongolian People's Republic, just as other questions of economic cooperation.

The committee adopted measures for the fulfillment of the tasks incumbent on it from the resolution of the CEMA Executive Committee as regards the development of international specialization and cooperation in production. The committee approved the program of reciprocal consultations over 1981-1982 on the main questions of economic policy just as its working plan.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial, working and comradely atmosphere.

Vice Premier Nicolae Constantin had working meetings with heads of the delegations that paritcipated in the session. Approached were aspects regarding the expansion and diversification of cooperation and specialization in production, expansion of mutual goods exchanges between Romania and the respective countries in the 1981-1985 period.

SOCIALIST YOUTH NEWSPAPERS CONFERENCE BEGINS

AU162000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1830 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] A conference of the editors in chief and of chiefs of international departments of youth newspapers from the Soviet Union, the CSSR, the GDR, Romania, Hungary, Mongolia, Cuba, Vietnam, Laos, Afghanistan and Bulgaria has begun. The conference was opened by Delcho Ivanov, secretary of the Dimitrov Komsomol Central Committee. Radoslav Velev, deputy chief of the department on mass information, was also present. Yosif Krustev, editor in chief of NARODNA MLADEZH, read a report on the subject "Youth, Peace, Socialist Building and the Position of the Youth Press." This is also expected to be the subject of the 4-day conference.

BRIEFS

CEMA POWER EXPERTS CONFERENCE--Dr Gerhard Weiss, deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, on Wednesday met the heads of the state delegations to the 56th session of the standing CEMA commission for cooperation in the field of the coal industry, as well as with representatives of the CEMA Secretariat, for a conference which was also attended by Wolfgang Mitzinger, GDR minister of coal and energy. In the course of the friendly discussion, tasks which the member countries must solve to cover the growing requirements for energy and fuel were discussed. Joint efforts are important to more effectively utilize coal and to develop new deposits. In addition, enchancing the efficiency of the commission's activities was also discussed. [Text] [East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHALND in German 11 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

HUNGARIAN CSCE DELEGATE CALLS FOR DETENTE MEETING

LD181156 Budapest MTI in English 1017 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Miklos Lehel report--all quotation marks as received]

[Text] Madrid, 17 Dec (MTI)--The Hungarian Government considers the holding of a European conference on military detente and cooperation of cardinal importance, stressed Ambassador Dr Janos Petran, head of the Hungarian delegation, in a speech made at the Wednesday session of the Madrid meeting. "Hence our delegation hails and supports the relative motion submitted by the delegation of the Polish People's Republic. The Hungarian delegation has expressed the hope that the participating countries will promote practical realization of the motion".

"We have come to the Madrid meeting to attend a forum which offers opportunity for useful exchanges about fulfilment of the Final Act recommendations, and for the exchange of positive experiences in the first place.

"Hungary is working candidly on implementation of the Final Act recommendations, said the head of the Hungarian delegation, "and is doing its utmost for their fullest possible realization."

The speaker continued to stress: "If cold-war attacks are made on political realities of the contemporary world, these can only poison the international atmosphere and such an atmosphere hampers implementation of the Final Act recommendations, or even may do harm to the Final Act in the worst event.

Hungry and its allies consider halting of the armament race and settling of some disarmament-related questions the way of strengthening and carrying on the process of international detente. This refers to Europe in the first place, because events here have always had a great influence on the international situation.

The pursuit of the Warsaw Treaty member states of increasing security, broadening detente and reducing military confrontation on the European Continent, found convincing expression both at the May session of the political consulting bodies and at the Warsaw meeting of foreign ministers", said Janos Petran.

GDR DELEGATE TO MBFR CRITICIZES WESTERN ATTITUDE

LD182226 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1551 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpt] Vienna, 18 Dec (ADN)--The head of the GDR delegation to the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of forces and ... in Europe, Ambassador Andre Wieland, at a press conference on Thursday, referred to the unilateral withdrawal of 20,000 Soviet military members and 1,000 tanks from the reduction region. He called this fact an examplary advance made in the interest of reducing military confrontation and a significant attempt to break the deadlock in the negotiations. Hence, it was not the socialist states' fault if at the end of the 22nd round the lack of real progress in the negotiations had to be noted, the GDR representative said. Their initiatives in 1980 were unmatched by a single one from the West. "The reasons for that", Ambassador Wieland said, "are obvious. The NATO meeting last week has once again shown: Somebody who promoted armament for decades in advance doesn't like measures of military detente and disarmament. Anyone striving for military superiority is unfamiliar with the principle of undiminished security of the states."

Even those proposals by the socialist states which took into account special considerations by leading Western politicians were still not replied to by NATO in Vienna. This was true for instance of the proposal of 10 July this year aimed merely at preventing a situation where after concluding the reduction process a direct partner to the negotiations has more than 50 percent of its alliance's armed forces in the reduction region. This proposal also took into account an idea formerly aired by FRG Chancellor Schmidt. It was therefore both typical as well as disturbing, Ambassador Wieland said, that especially the FRG put up the greatest resistance to the offer made by the socialist states. This conduct was likely to raise the suspicion that the FRG intended to refuse, in the future as well, to make its own contribution towards disarmament. The NATO states' attitudes even posed the question of whether they were at all still interested in a positive outcome from the Vienna negotiations.

Referring to the outlook for the Vienna negotiations the GDR representative underlined in conclusion: "The socialist states have demonstrated with their proposals how, with good will and political preparedness, the most complex questions can also be solved. However, realism and a willingness to compromise on the part of the Western side is also necessary." He pointed out that threats from the Western side to break off the negotiations, such as had been heard of lately, could not induce the socialist states to make any concessions which ran counter to the interests of their security. Today disarmament is a vital question for all peoples. Ambassador Wieland affirmed: "We are for the continuation of negotiations and are striving for early agreements on the basis of mutuality and undiminished security for all participants."

The Vienna negotiations will be resumed at the end of January 1981.

TURKISH GOVERNMENT TRADE DELEGATION VISIT REPORTED

Trade Protocol Signed

AU172030 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] A trade protocol for 1981 was signed today in Tirana between the governments of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Republic of Turkey. The protocol was signed on the Albanian side by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and on the Turkish side by Minister of Commerce Kemal Canturk. The signing ceremony was attended by members of both delegations, Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, and Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Hito Rama. The ceremony was also attended by Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

Reception by Shehu, Departure

AU181942 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Mehmet Shehu, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received this morning the government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey led by Minister of Commerce Kemal Canturk. The reception was also attended by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha and Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, as well as Metin Karaca, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

The government trade delegation of the Republic of Turkey led by Minister of Commerce Kemal Canturk left Albania today. The delegation was bid farewell at Rinas airport by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha; Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Jetnor Rama; Justin Papajorgji, director of the Fourth Directorate of the Foreign Ministry; and others. Ambassador Metin Karaca and other embassy officials were also there.

MONTENEGRO ECONOMIC CHAMBER DELEGATION VISITS

AU181210 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Tirana, 8 Dec (ATA)--At the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce of the P.S.R. of Albania, a delegation of the Economic Chamber of the S.R. of Montenegro, headed by its chairman Omer Kurpejovic visited our country.

Upon its stay in Albania, the delegation visited industrial projects and cultural centers in various districts. It was received by the minister of foreign trade Nedin Hoxha.

The delegation left our country yesterday. It was seen off by the chairman of the Chamber of Commerce of the P.S.R. of Albania Nikolla Profi. Present was also the ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the S.F.R. of Yugoslavia to the P.S.R. of Albania Branko Komatina.

BASHKIMI INTERVIEWS MINISTER OF INDUSTRY, MINING

AU181200 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 18 Dec 80

["Successes and Prospects of the Working People of Industry and Mining"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, 18 Dec (ATA)--In an interview granted to the editor of the newspaper BASHKIMI, the minister of industry and mining of the P.S.R. of Albania, Prokop Murra dwelt on the efforts of the working people of industry and mining, who during the current year gave more industrial products to the country's economy than last year.

Speaking about some of the main products turned out by the enterprises under the Ministry of Industry and Mining, he said among others that this year as compared with 1979 it is foreseen to be giving to the country's economy 8 percent more chromium ore, 10 percent more coal, 13.5 percent more blister copper, 20 percent more electric power, 15 percent more products of engineering industry, etc.

The working people of the sector of geology, too, persistently worked during the current year for the research and discovery of new reserves and deposits of oil, gas, coal, chromium ore, copper ore and some other new minerals.

During 1980 there were set up and commissioned a number of new projects, lines, workshops, which were designed and turned out by our working people.

Thus, the construction-assembly work concluded and it was put into exploitation the Olivenite brick production plant at the "Steel of the Party" metallurgical combine, an object which was sabotaged by the Chinese revisionists and which was set up by our working class, by our specialists, self-reliantly. Carrying into practice the instructions of the party, they courageously set to work for the production of machines. There were commissioned a copper upgrading factory, a factory for the pulverisation of phosphatic fertilizer, a factory for the pr duction of carboxyl methyl cellulose and many other projects.

During 1980 our working people successfully solved also the problem for the production of coke from the local coal for our non-ferrous metallurgy, thus reducing its import.

The achievements of 1980, Prokop Murra said, are a sound basis to carry forward the work during 1981, which is the first year of the 7th five-year plan, the five-year plan which will completely be realised self-reliantly.

The combustibles, first of all, will record a considerable increase in 1981 as compared with the production turned out during 1980.

At the same time, increases will be recorded in the other products, such as in the concentrate of chromium, copper ore and other copper by-products; iron ore and its concentrate, pig iron and rolled steels; the production of fertilizers and insecticides for agriculture; the production of spare parts, machinery and equipment; the production of timber, packing, printing and typewriting papers; the production of mass consumer goods, such as TV sets, radio sets, furniture, electric appliances, etc.

The achievements in the sector of industry and mining, as well as those scored throughout the country, Prokop Murra said in conclusion, are achievements which testify to the correct Marxist-Leninist policy of our party, to the inexhaustible energies of our working class and people's intelligentsia and constitute a reliable basis and guarantee to always forge ahead towards new victories.

BRIEFS

BRAZILIAN CP DELEGATION--At the invitation of the Central Committee of the PLA, a delegation of the Communist Party of Brazil, headed by Jose Duarte, member of the Central Committee of the party arrived in our country for a friendly visit. The delegation was welcomed at the airport by the member of the Central Committee of the PLA, Behar Shtylla and other comrades. [Tirana ATA in English 0930 GMT 28 Nov 80 AU]

SRI LANKA FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 17 DEC

AU171416 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 17 Dec (BTA)--Mr Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, minister for foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, arrived on an official and friendly visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of Mr Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Republic of Bulgaria.

Mladenov Hosts Dinner

AU172025 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, has given an official dinner at the Lozenets Residence in Sofia in honor of Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of Sri Lanka. Aleksandur Fol, minister of national education, and deputy ministers also attended the dinner. The two ministers of foreign affairs exchanged toasts.

Talks Begin

AU181444 Sofia BTA in English 1348 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec (BTA)--The foreign ministers of Bulgaria and Sri Lanka, Mr Petur Mladenov and Mr Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, discussed here today in the course of four hours questions of bilateral relations and of international situation. They stated that, in spite of the positive development of bilateral cooperation, all possibilities are far from being completely untapped and used.

In order to develop further bilateral relations, it is necessary to expand political contacts on different levels, to study the possibilities for activation of economic contacts and for diversification of forms of cooperation in this sphere. Possibilities for development of techno-scientific cooperation have been also pointed out. Bilateral cultural contacts are good and continue to expand.

Mr Mladenov and Mr Hameed expressed concern over the aggravation of the international situation and emphasized the necessity of acting to the effect of strengthening and expanding the process of detente.

Special attention was paid to the necessity of undertaking efficient measures for disarmament.

The two ministers exchanged information on the situation in Europe and Asia.

Mr Mladenov told of Bulgaria's active participation in the Madrid meeting and of the efforts she is making jointly with the other socialist community countries to render it the possibility to proceed in a constructive spirit.

The foreign minister of Sri Lanka told of the care expended by his government and of the role of Sri Lanka in the nonaligned movement at making the Indian Ocean a zone of peace.

Other international issues have been discussed at the talks, including the situation in the Middle and the Near East, in Southeast Asia and the international economic relations.

Meeting With Todorov, Zhivkova

AU181855 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, foreign affairs minister of Sri Lanka. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks. Lyudmila Zhivkova, chairman of the Committee for Culture, also met Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, foreign minister of Sri Lanka.

During the friendly talks, issues related to further expanding relations between Bulgaria and Sri Lanka in culture, science and education were discussed. The celebrations connected with the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the participation of Sri Lanka children in the international children's assembly "Banner of Peace" were also discussed at the talks.

Meeting With Zhivkov

AU181852 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Comrade Todor Zhivkov has received Abdul Carder Shamum Hameed, foreign affairs minister of Sri Lanka. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, also attended the talks.

ZHIVKOV RECEIVES VISITING FRENCH YOUTH MINISTER

AU181854 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Todor Zhivkov, chairman of the State Council, has received Jean-Pierre Soisson, French minister of youth, sport and leisure. Georgi Evtimov, chairman of the State Committee for Tourism, and Yves Barbier, French ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the talks.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SESSION CONTINUES SESSION

AU171717 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1630 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] At its session today the National Assembly deputies approved the draft bills on socioeconomic development of the country in 1981-1982 and on the 1981 state budget on the first hearing. Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the BCP Central Committee and chairman of the State Council; Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers; Petur Tanchev, secretary of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union, and members of the State Council and of the government attended the session, which is expected to continue its work tomorrow.

Plan, Budget Approved

AU181458 Sofia BTA in English 1335 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec (BTA)--Today the National Assembly endorsed the Bulgarian plan in the next two years and the state budget for 1981. The national income of the country in 1981 will rise by 5.1 percent, and in 1982--by 5.0 percent. An accumulation rate of 25.5 percent has been established with further improvement of its structure. Public labour efficiency is to rise by 4.8 percent and 4.8 percent, while the size of the profit--by 14 and 12 percent.

The real income per capita of the population will rise by 3.1 percent in 1981 and by 2.9 percent in 1982 with an increase of the public funds, again per capita of the population, by 3.4 percent in 1981 and by 3.1 percent in 1982. The industrial servicing of the population is to follow a rate of growth of 13.2 percent in 1981 and 16.5 percent in 1982. In the two years 160,000 flats are to be built. 84 percent of the children will be accommodated in kindergartens. Prophylaxis figures high among the outlined health-care measures. 500 million leva are to be injected into conservation activity.

Industrial output will rise by 5.6 percent in 1981 and 6.0 percent in 1982. A trend will be followed of equalizing the rates of growth at which the turnout of the means of production and the goods for consumption are to rise. Capital investments will go up to 7050 million leva and 7450 million leva in 1982, with most of the funds going into reconstruction and modernization of the existing capacities.

Agriculture will raise its output by 4.7 percent and by 2.7 percent respectively, with further improvements in the structure of agricultural production.

Much attention is paid in the plan to the socialist economic integration with the member-countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and first of all with the Soviet Union. On a mutually advantageous basis the cooperation will be promoted with the developing countries and conditions will be created for increased trade, stepped up industrial cooperation, for scientific and technological cooperation with the industrially developed capitalist countries. Foreign trade will rise by 8.3 percent in 1981 and by 8 percent in 1982.

The state budget has 15,381,600 leva income and 15,369,600 expenditure. 85.5 percent of the funds will go into financing the national economy and socio-cultural undertakings. In connection with the new purchase prices of farm produce 400 million leva of the budget will go into stimulating extra agricultural funds owned for the same purpose by economic organizations and the citizens and the credits of the state added to them, will amount to a total of 992 million leva. 1,284,600,000 leva will go into education, 886.5 million into health care, 255 million into culture, 127 million into research with the total amount of the expenditure in this sphere being 556 million leva.

With 262 million leva will be financed the bodies of authority and management, the courts and the prosecutor's office and the defence and security of the country. The expenditure on management is fixed in keeping with the line of making the maintenance of management cheaper and of restricting the number of management personnel.

The National Assembly session has ended.

ZHIVKOV SPEAKS AT SOFIA NATIONAL AKTIV CONFERENCE

AU181520 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1430 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] A national conference of party, state, economic and social aktivs has been held at the Universiade Hall in Sofia. Comrade Todor Zhivkov read a detailed report on certain problems of the country's socioeconomic development in 1981-1982 and during the eighth 5-year plan. The members and candidate members of the BCP Central Committee Politburo, the secretaries and members of the BCP Central Committee Secretariat, members of the Bulgarian National Agrarian Union permanent boards, deputy chairmen of the State Council and of the Council of Ministers, the National Assembly deputies, ministers and leaders of various central departments, the members of the bureau of Fatherland Front National Council, of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council and of the Komsomol Central Committe and others also participated in the conference's work.

ZHIVKOV ADDRESSES MEETING ON ROLE OF TRADE UNIONS

AU190955 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian on 16 December carries on pages 1 and 2 a 2,500-word report on a meeting between Todor Zhivkov, BCP Central Committee first secretary and State Council chairman, with a delegation of the Central Council of Trade Unions, at the Boyana Residence on 15 December. Todor Zhivkov accepted a report of the trade unions to the BCP Central Committee on Bulgarian workers collectives prefulfilling their plans for the Seventh 5-Year Plan period.

In his speech Todor Zhivkov dwelt, among other things, upon the tasks of the trade unions in assisting the working people through their own experience in labor organization and educational activities. Zhivkov urged the trade unions to persist in their cooperative efforts with the party and government with regard to applying the new economic mechanism and fulfilling all economic tasks. At the same time, Zhivkov added that "the working people have the right to demand from the trade unions more active assistance and control in improving the planning of the workers' collectives social development" and urged the trade unions "to devote greater care to the interests, proposals and needs of the working people."

Zhivkov closed his statement by expressing confidence that "the trade unions will devote special attention to the expansion of democracy and intensification of the role of economic councils and production committees, to meetings of workers and employees, and to the wide involvement of working people in production management as a whole."

NEW NUCLEAR REACTOR COMMISSIONED 18 DECEMBER

AU181220 Sofia BTA in English 0840 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Sofia, 18 Dec (BTA)--The third reactor of the "Kozloduy" atomic electric power station, with a capacity of 440 megawatt, was commissioned yesterday. Now the "Kozloduy" atmoic electric power station, the first reactor of which was switched into the power grid in 1974, is Bulgaria's biggest electric power station. With its 1320 megawatts it outbeat the previous supremacy of the "Varna" thermo-electric power station.

The three reactors of the atomic electric power station will be producing about 30 million kwh of electric power every day-and-night. The "Kozloduy" atomic electric power station already produces 20 percent of the total electric output of Bulgaria.

Next year the fourth reaction of the station will be brought on stream too. The programme for speeded-up development of the atomic power generation, which has been approved by the government, provides for a step-by-step building of new high capacities. The first 1000-megawatt reactor of the station will be completed in the 1984-1985 period, which is under construction now. By 1987-1988 another reactor of the same kind will "add" its atomic power into the Bulgarian power system. So in 1990 almost half--about 40 percent--of the electric power of Bulgaria will be produced at atomic electric power station.

BRIEFS

SED DELEGATION--Georgi Atanasov, BCP Central Committee secretary, yesterday received a working group of the SED Central Committee, headed by Guenther Schneider, deputy head of the SED Central Committee Propaganda Department. The meeting was attended by Todor Ganchev, deputy head of the BCP Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department. Erich Karl, counselor at the GDR Embassy in Sofia was also present. The SED group is visiting our country at the invitation of the BCP Central Committee for an exchange of experience on the ideological work sector. [Text] [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

COOPERATION WITH GDR JOURNALISTS--On the basis of the long-term cooperation agreement between Bulgarian and GDR journalists unions, a plan for joint activities in 1981 was signed in Sofia. The document envisages exchanges of journalists' experience and joint work devoted to the forthcoming party congresses in both countries, as well joint preparations for the international journalists congress to be held in Moscow next year. The protocol was signed in the presence of GDR Embassy representatives by Stoyne Kurstev, deputy chairman of the Bulgarian Journalists Union, and by Dr Kurt Albrecht, editor in chief of the NEUE DEUTSCHE PRESSE. [Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 6 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

CHNOUPEK, FRG'S GENSCHER DISCUSS FOREIGN AFFAIRS

Bilateral International Reactions

LD182152 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1730 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Talks have opened in the Cernin Palace in Prague this afternoon between Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs, and Hans-Dietrich Genscher, FRG federal minister of foreign affairs.

Both sides examined in particular the development of bilateral relations and exchanged views on topical issues of the current international political situation. The ministers noted that mutual relations had been developed during the past period in the fields of politics, economics and culture, and they reiterated their will further to intensify and consolidate these relations. In this connection they concurred in pointing at the significance and contribution of the December 1973 treaty on mutual relations between the CSSR and the FRG and the joint declaration signed in the course of the visit to the FRG by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, which had taken place in 1978, for the development of mutually beneficial relations between both countries and for the consolidation of the process of relaxation of tensions in Europe.

Both ministers also exchanged views on the fundamental problems of current international developments in Europe, with emphasis on the process of relaxation of tension, the problem of disarmament, the course to date of the Madrid meeting and other important issues. When assessing the situation in other parts of the world, Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher concurred in the view that contentious issues have to be resolved exclusively by peaceful means. The talks between Bohuslav Chnoupek and Hans-Dietrich Genscher took place in a businesslike and constructive spirit.

Discussion of Poland

LD181604 Hamburg DPA in German 1511 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Prague 18 Dec (DPA)--Federal Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher expressed in Prague "the concern and view of the federal government and its partners and allies" about the international situation. During a private meeting lasting nearly 3 hours with his Prague counterpart, Bohuslav Chnoupek, both sides discussed as was stated, "with great frankness" the difficult international situation, especially regarding East-West relations.

A foreign office spokesman in Bonn said that Genscher had expressed the Western standpoint against the background of the crisis in and surrounding Poland "with a seriousness corresponding to the situation." The unusually long private talk considerably delayed the planned wreath-laying ceremony at a German war cemetary in Prague.

Following a joint meeting between both delegations, the first day of Genscher's visit will end with a dinner given by the Czechoslovak side.

GOODS EXCHANGE AGREEMENT WITH USSR SIGNED

AU181030 Bratislava SMENA in Slovak 13 Dec 80 p 5

["(PN)"-signed report: "A Goods Exchange Agreement"]

[Text] Sobrance--An agreement on goods exchange within the framework of border exchanges between the Zakarpatskaya Oblast of the USSR and the East Slovak Region was signed in Sobrance by representatives of Skvt Moskva and Intercoop Bratislava cooperative foreign trade enterprises. The agreement envisages a mutual goods exchange next year valued at R300,000. The agreement will be carried out through the cooperative trade enterprise in Presov and the Oblpotrebsoyuz in Uzhgorod. [paragraph continues]

We will import to Eastern SLovakia children's and women's bicycles, kitchen utensils, cameras, agricultural tools, canned fish, honey and food products. For the cooperative network of Transcarpathian Ukraine we will export furniture, paints, textiles, knitwear, rugs, soap and food products.

HULA RETURNS FROM BUCHAREST CEMA SESSION

LD190258 Prague CTK in English 2015 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Prague, 18 Dec (CTK)--Member of the Presidium of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, Czechoslovak Deputy Premier and Chairman of the State Planning Commission Vaclav Hula returned here on Thursday from Bucharest, where he attended a session of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA) Committee for Cooperative Planning.

DEPARTMENT HEADS MEET INDIAN CP DELEGATION

AU181753 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Dec 80 p 3

["(Z)"-signed note in the column "International Contacts"]

[Text] The study delegation of the Indian Communist Party [PCI], led by Saryu Pandey, PCI Central Executive Committee member and PCI leading secretary in the Uttar Pradesh state, was received this Monday in Prague by Vasil Bejda and Lubomir Prochazka, CPCZ Central Committee department heads. The guests acquainted themselves with the CPCZ's experience in the field of propaganda and agitation, with the political system in our country, and with the mission and work of the National Front and national committees.

CPCZ GREETS ANGOLAN PARTY FIRST CONGRESS IN LUANDA

AU181830 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 17 Dec 80 p 1

[Report signed "(Z)": "Greetings Message to First MPLA Congress"]

[Text] The CPCZ Central Committee has sent to the first extraordinary congress of the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola [MPLA] Workers Party, which will open in Luanda on Wednesday, a message of greetings, which states among other things:

Our party highly values the successes achieved by the friendly Angolan people, led by their revolutionary vanguard, in the development of national democratic revolution and in overcoming the consequences of colonialism, foreign aggression and the intrigues of reaction. With the fulfillment every day of the legacy of the great revolutionary Agostinho Neto, the MPLA-Workers Party has won the recognition and love of the working people of Angola.

Aggressive circles of imperialism, racism and international reaction are incessantly attacking the independence, sovereignty and socialist orientation of young progressive African states. They are trying to aggravate international tension in all regions of the world, including the Southern African region. They are trying to prevent, with weapons, the nations of Namibia and South Africa from realizing their inalienable right to a free, independent development.

The CPCZ Central Committee is convinced--the message states further--that your congress will significantly contribute to the strengthening of Angola's international authority, which is based on relations of friendship and cooperation with the socialist countries; on struggle against imperialism, colonialism, racism and hegemonism; and for peace, freedom and the independence of nations. The CPCZ, loyal to the principles of proletarian internationalism, will continue to support the development of Czechoslovak-Angolan relations and deepening the close comradely ties with the MPLA-Workers Party.

FEDERAL ASSEMBLY 20TH SESSION PROCEEDINGS REPORTED

Allocations, Laws, Treaties

AU181815 [Editorial Report] Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech on 17 December carries on pages 1 and 2 a 1,900-word "(V)"--signed report entitled: "The 20th Joint Session of Federal Assembly Chambers; the Plan for 1981 Approved; Revenues and Expenditures of the Czechoslovak Federation's State Budget Are Balanced and Amount to Kcs 157.6 billion; a Federal Press and Information Office Is Being Set Up; Agreement With a Number of International Treaties and Arrangements; New Laws Declared." Apart from the agenda covered by the referent items, the report deals with the following speakers in the discussion: deputies Jaroslav Kozesnik, Jaroslav Linhart, Jan Kucera, Jan Prochazka, Drahoslav Krenek, Vladimir Simek and Karel Neubert, who spoke on the tasks of science, the expected benefits of the "Set of Measures," the effectiveness of the economy, agricultural self-efficiency tasks, ideopolitical work for approaching tasks, rational consumption of resources, the employment rate and the CSSR's contribution to detente.

The report then lists the budget expenditures approved: "The total revenues of the Czechoslovak Federation's state budget are set at Kcs 157,605,523,000; the overall expenditures are set at the same amount, so that the budget is balanced. "At the same time, the special-purpose allocations from the overall expenditures amount to: Kcs32 Kcs32,495,835,000 for the Czech Socialist Republic [CSR], and Kcs20,105,059,000 for the Slovak Socialist Republic [SSR]. "The global allocations amount to Kcs26,234,165,000 for the CSR, and Kcs22,734,941,000 for the SSR; "and the expenditures of the Czechoslovak Federation itself amount to Kcs56,035,523,000."

In substantiating the draft law on setting up the federal press and information office, Deputy Karol Laco is reported as stating, among other things, that the CSSR media now have 5,400 active journalists. He says that this office will make possible the "unified and effective implementation of all-state viewpoints and needs, while leaving sufficient scope for the operations of the bodies of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics." Laco reportedly stated that the new office would "submit to the federal government proposals on the principles of state policy in matters of press and information media, and ensure their uniform implementation and coordination. It would take part in analyzing the orientation and effectiveness of mass communications media in the state, and in solving methodological, organizational and legislative matters in this sphere. It would also perform the function of CSSR representative in external relations. The registration of periodicals of all-social significance and the protection of important state interests would also fall into its scope." The new office will start functioning on 1 January 1981, the report states.

The law amending remittances to the state budget and on contributions to social security is to become valid on the same date, the report states further. In presenting this law, Finance Minister Ler is reported as saying that the law's basic aims are to "strengthen the role, function and cost accounting of economic production units [EPU] and raise the share of the EPU's and enterprises' own financial resources in financing planned needs." Ler reportedly stressed that the EPU would now become the "basic management link in implementing cost accounting within the framework of the entire EPU" and also that the "organizations' own financial resources would be strengthened, through discounts from remittances from profits, by Kcs5.1 billion. This will apply to the metallurgical branch and heavy engineering to the tune of Kcs 1.7 billion; the figure for general engineering is Kcs0.6 billion. To organizations managed by bodies of the national republics, including the national committees' economies, the discounts will be applied to the extent of Kcs 1.2 billion. The subsidies granted from the state budget will be simultaneously reduced to the same extent."

The report then lists the international treaties and arrangements passed: the CSSR-Spanish treaty on the prevention of dual taxation and tax evasion in the sector of income and property tax; the CSSR-Cypriot Government treaty on the same matter; the customs arrangement on international goods transport on the basis of the TIR carnet, "with the reservation that the CSSR does not feel bound by certain paragraphs of this arrangement"; the CSSR-Greek consular arrangement; the CSSR-Greek treaty on legal aid in civic and penal matters; the consular arrangement between the CSSR and Syria; the arrangement on delivering court written material and out of court material abroad in civic and commercial matters, "on which certain declarations on exceptions will be issued and objections voiced. The CSSR also does not consider itself bound by the stipulation of Article No 29 of this arrangement, because it contradicts the UN General Assembly declaration on the granting of independence to colonial countries and nations of 14 December 1960."

The report concludes by noting the agenda of the session of the Federal Assembly Presidium immediately following the joint Federal Assembly Session.

Ler Draft Budget Speech

AU181934 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 16 Dec 80 p 3

["From" the statement on the state budget for 1981 delivered by L. Ler, CSSR Minister of Finance, at the 20th joint session of Federal Assembly chambers held on 15 December in Prague]

[Text] The main aim of our financial policy in 1981--an aim which follows from the conclusions of the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session and the government directives for working out the Seventh 5-Year Plan--is to raise efficiency, consolidate thriftness and improve the quality of all work. In view of increasingly complicated economic conditions, this requires an increased efficiency of the entire financial system, in keeping with the improved management system of the planned national economy.

In 1981 the overall volume of the state budget, including the National Committee's budgets, will amount to Kcs293 billion. Under conditions comparable to those in 1980 it would amount to Kcs302 billion which represents a 1.8 percent increase. The difference between these two figures expresses the increased share of the economic organizations' own financial resources in financing their needs, in keeping with the implementation of the "Set of Measures for Improving the System of Planned Management of National Economy."

In consequence of the parallel decrease in remittances of economic organizations to the state budget, and of the budget allotments to these organizations, the structure of the overall budget incomes and expenditures is changed. However, the decisive part of the budget incomes--85.6 percent--still consists of remittances and other revenues from the socialist organizations, 39.7 percent of which are covered by remittances from economic organizations and 32.4 percent by turnover taxes.

Of the planned budget expenditures, 18 percent are set apart for allotments to economic organizations, and 45.7 percent for noninvestment expenditures in education, health services, social security and other social services and activities for the population; 26.9 percent cover the investment expenditures of the budget sphere and other noninvestment expenditures for the economy and the development of science and technology, and 9.4 percent go to defense, security and administration.

The budget expenditures reflect the intentions of the state plan to adjust the rate of increase in the use of material resources in the economy to our possibilities and needs. At the same time, the increase for individual groups of budget expenditures differs. For instance, this is expressed, in the fact, while the expenditures for the population increase 3.9 percent, together with a 1-percent increase of all noninvestment budget expenditures, the expenditures for administration remain on the level of 1980, which has already been cut down compared with the preceding years.

The 18th CPCZ Central Committee session again stressed that the resolute transition toward utilizing intensive factors of growth is the only alternative in our further economic advance, and that the urgency of this demand will further increase in the eighties. It will be of basic significance to:

--emphatically improve the utilization of the resources of raw materials, power and other materials, of basic and turnover funds and of human labor, the means of all main production factors;

--raise the efficiency of the entire investment process, including a yet more effective regulation of investments from the viewpoint of starting projects, reducing the number of uncompleted projects and putting facilities into operation;

--enhance the export capabilities of our economy and the effectiveness of foreign exchange. This is not an isolated problem, one concerning only the foreign trade departments or exporting enterprises. The effectiveness of foreign exchange must be understood in close connection with the overall problems of enhancing the efficiency of the reproduction process.

From all these viewpoints, the all-round deepening of cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states is of basic significance for our economy's further advance.

This cooperation is becoming increasingly extensive. It is manifested particularly in the coordination of 5-year plans; in the common solution of questions concerning the ensurance and utilization of raw material, fuel and power resources; in the intensification of raw material, fuel and power resources; in the intensification of cooperation and specialization in production; in scientific-technical advances and in many other sectors.

In 1981 we will start practical implementation of the "Set of Measures for Improving the System of the Planned Management of National Economy." Since its adoption the party, trade union, state and other bodies have devoted extraordinary attention to implementing its principles, and to explaining the substance and purpose of the measures that are being adopted. We consider it self-evident for the leading economic workers to be the first to perfectly master these measures. At the same time we have emphasized that the new rules must be comprehensible to all working people. Apart from other things, the effectiveness of the "Set of Measures" will depend on our directing its principles in enterprises, plants and workshops, and on our developing the intra-enterprise khozraschet [economic accountability] This demands that we improve the quality of norms of both manual and mechanical work; make better use of basic assets; achieve savings in the consumption of fuel, power and raw materials; and raise the quality and technical standards of production. However, at the same time this demands that we show better appreciation of those working collectives and workers who have demonstrated merit in improving economic results.

All this is closely connected with financial economy. The "Set of Measures" has brought a number of significant changes to this sphere. That is why it was necessary to amend 11 basic financial regulations, which will become valid as of 1 January 1981.

To sum up, it can be said that, with our entry into the Seventh 5-Year Plan, the requirements placed on the work of enterprises and economic production units will grow. But the scope for implementing material interests and appraising initiative, activity and quality--in brief, the scope for good and honest work--will also expand. Only this kind of good and honest work will simultaneously benefit both the individual and enterprise, and the entire society.

On the basis of our experience of past years, we have adopted a whole system of economizing measures for 1980.

Today we may state that the plan to save roughly Kcs2.4 billion in 1980, in limited and certain other expenditures, will be successfully fulfilled. Of the above amount, roughly Kcs 1 billion will be covered by savings in expenditures for comprehensive travelling, where the limit was cut down by 10 percent; Kcs0.7 billion by reduced expenditures for publicity; more than Kcs400 million by reduced losses in housing economy; almost Kcs200 million by better economy in other personal expenditures; and Kcs40 million by reducing the limit for hospitality and gifts.

The introduction of a limit for publicity activities as of 1980 has proved to be quite justified. In the last years of the Sixth 5-Year Plan these expenditures showed excessive growth every year. For instance, in 1976-78 the increase amounted to more than Kcs400 million, and the total volume of expenditures for publicity in economic organizations amounted to almost Kcs1.7 billion. The present picture on the publicity limit for this year shows that it will be possible to cut down the volume of these expenditures to roughly 50 percent of the expenditures in 1978.

Likewise, the task of cutting down expenditures for hospitality and gifts by 30 percent, compared with the 1979 limit, will be fulfilled.

On the basis of government measures, starting with the beginning of 1978 considerable pressure was exerted to make automobile operations more economical and to reduce both gasoline consumption and the number of official cars.

If, in 1975, the gasoline consumption in the socialist sector amounted to 602,000 tons, and in 1977 to 641,000 tons, then in 1979 it dropped to 551,000 tons, on the basis of the adopted measures. This year consumption will be reduced even more, since the gasoline sales in the third quarter of this year were almost 19 percent lower than in the same period in 1979.

Part and parcel of the efforts to economize is the regulation of the number of workers in the management and administration apparatus. An increase of the output and efficiency of work of this apparatus is not in the least only a matter of the number of workers, but a matter of their good professional and political training and organizational abilities. Within the framework of economizing measures this year, the task was formulated to cut down the number of employees in this sphere, according to individual sectors, by 21.10 percent; in absolute figures this represents more than 22,000 workers. This task is being gradually fulfilled. The overall results can be assessed only when the year is over, in view of the fact that the larger part of the set task of reducing the number of workers is to be accomplished in the fourth quarter.

In following up measures in this sphere, we will continue strictly regulating the development of the entire sphere of state administration also in 1981. The planned number of workers in state administration, and the amount of wages for them, must not surpass the level of 1980, after the influence of measures adopted this year takes hold. In 1981 the overall volume of noninvestment expenditures for state administration will amount to Kcs47 million less than this year. From this it also follows that we will be able to ensure the growth of average earnings in state administration only on the basis of a further and lasting reduction in the number of workers.

Apart from these measures for 1981, the government has also formulated, through its directives, further tasks for consolidating thriftiness; these tasks are reflected in the budget and in the financial plans. The expenditure limits for comprehensive travelling expenses, for hospitality and gifts do not exceed the level valid for 1980. The expenditure limit for publicity activities is 20 percent lower. The growth of overall noninvestment expenditures in the budget and allowances [rozpoctove a prispevkove] organizations must not surpass the total of 2.6 percent of all their budgets.

In the yet more compliated and difficult conditions in which our economy will continue to develop, it will also be more complicated to ensure an improvement of living standards. The possibilities of this improvement and its dynamics will depend on the rate of development of the entire economy, which is more than ever dependent on increased efficiency. This economic connection is obvious. All that we are doing for the advance of our economy, including changes in its planning and management system, is after all aimed--as Comrade Husak said in his concluding speech at the 18th CPCZ Central Committee session--at maintaining and improving the high level achieved in the satisfaction of material and cultural needs, and at consolidating the social certainties yielded to our people by the socialist system in the course of its development.

In 1981, together with the increase of personal material consumption, the state expenditures for financing the social consumption of the population will also increase. In view of the slower rate of growth of the financial resources, we must push through in this sphere, far more than previously, the viewpoints of effectiveness and thrift. Our state is spending the largest part of its budget means for financing the population's social consumption. Next year the total volume of expenditures for this sphere will amount to Kcs 149.8 billion, which is 3.8 percent more than this year. Of this amount Kcs 133.8 billion will cover noninvestment expenditures, and Kcs 16 billion investments. However, this does not fully exhaust all forms of expenditures with which the budget contributes directly or indirectly toward ensuring the population's living standard. To this we must add Kcs3 billion for subsidies to the enterprises of our housing economy; Kcs 2.1 billion for subsidies to the enterprises of mass city transport; and more than Kcs 7 billion for direct subsidies to retail prices in instances when the retail price is lower than the wholesale price for which the production enterprises sell their wares. In total, we will achieve next year per-capita volume of social consumption amounting to Kcs9,339.

In 1981 the expenditures for social security will amount to Kcs73.2 billion, which is Kcs 1.8 billion, or 2.6 percent, more than we expect this year. From this amount, Kcs44 billion will go for old-age annuities. In this we proceed from the assumption that the number of annuities will increase by almost 57,000, and thus will total 3,836,000, whereby the average annuity will amount to Kcs 11,360. A total of Kcs 23.8 billion is to be paid out in health insurance, whereby sick-fund payments will amount to Kcs6.3 billion, children's allowances to Kcs 12.2 billion and maternity allowances to Kcs 1.1 billion.

Apart from these expenditures, the budget earmarks Kcs615 million for state contributions to loans for young married couples. The development of loans with a state contribution so far shows that the intention of the 1973 legislative measure--that is, to alleviate the financial situation of young married couples in founding a family--is being fulfilled and that this kind of loan represents an important form of social assistance to young families. From the time the measure became valid and up to the end of this year, a total of Kcs2.6 billion has been granted in state contributions from the state budget.

The state's care for the citizen's health and education is reflected in a further increase of budget means for these purposes. The noninvestment expenditures for education will amount to Kcs22.4 billion and those for health care Kcs20.5 billion; this is about Kcs700 million more for each sphere than this year.

The structure of expenditures for education shows a gradual transition of the strongest age groups from preschool facilities to the first classes of elementary schools. However, the number of higher school [gymnasium] classes has also grown (by 3.6 percent), as has the number of students in university-level schools. The increase of expenditures for education is connected not only with the growth of output indexes, but also with increased expenditures for the further development of the educational system, with the increased number of people fed by the school cafeterias, and with the improved norms of school catering. [paragraph continues]

According to the requirements of specific conditions, in the course of our budget economy we will also provide further necessary means for the children's outdoor activities.

In health care we will continue expanding the protective and medical care projects, improving the quality of medical care for the population and also building up a comprehensive system of medical-care services. The number of slots for doctors in ambulance facilities is being increased by 760, that is 3 percent; the number of places in nurseries is also increased by almost 2,600. More than 25 percent of expenditures for medical care is set apart for drugs and special medical-care materials. For 1981 this represents the sum of Kcs 5.5 billion, which is 7 percent more than this year. The annual increase of expenditures for drugs roughly represents, in the present budget, not only considerable demands placed on the budget itself, but also demands on the foreign currency sphere, since the prices of imported pharmaceutical raw materials are growing. That is why it is necessary to handly medical drugs with sense, and not to squander them.

Noninvestment expenditures for culture in 1981 are planned in the amount of Kcs 3.7 billion, which is Kcs 47 million more than this year. This increase is particularly connected with expenditures for the repair and maintenance of buildings under monument conservation care and of theaters and other cultural facilities. Apart from that, the budget earmarks special-purpose means for equipping and operating the Palace of Culture in Prague and for reconstructing the national theater.

As of 1981, certain changes will take place in housing construction. The concept of the state's housing policy proceeds from the need to exert yet more intensive influence for supporting the stabilization of manpower. As of 1981, the procedure for granting ilization contributions in cooperative housing construction, for paying the member shares in housing cooperatives, will be adjusted in those organizations and branches, which have a shortage of manpower and which are of special significance for economic development.

In consequence, there will also be changes in the structure of the state budget expenditures for housing construction. Apart from the investment expenditures for communal housing construction, which will amount to Kcs 13.6 billion, and from the state contribution to cooperative housing construction (Kcs 3.3 billion) and individual housing construction (Kcs 1.3 billion), we are introducing a new contribution for paying member shares in cooperative stabilization housing construction. It will amount to Kcs 600 million in 1981. The contribution will be used for selected groups of workers within the framework of set priorities and in keeping with the principles which will be discussed by the government.

POLEDNIK ATTENDS NORTH BOHEMIAN CPCZ MEETING

LD181238 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1000 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] The North Bohemian regional committee of the CPCZ today discusses in Usti nad Labem the results achieved by the national committees in the fulfillment of the resolution of the regional conference of the party. The agenda also includes tasks before the 16th CPCZ Congress.

Present at the deliberations of the North Bohemian regional committee of the party is Jindrich Polednik, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CHANGES OCCUR IN BRATISLAVA CPSL CITY COMMITTEE

AU181821 [Editorial report] Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak on 12 December on page 1 carries the 700-word "text" of a resolution adopted at the 11 December session of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee. The resolution states, among other things, that Gejza Kovac has been relieved from the post of member of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee, from the post of member of the Presidium and Secretariat, and as secretary of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee.

The resolution further reports that Stefan Bartak has been appointed a member of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee, and secretary and member of the Secretariat of the Bratislava CPSL City Committee.

On 15 December, VECERNIK reports on page 1 that Gejza Kovac "is taking over the responsible and demanding role of the head of a CPSL Central Committee department."

HUSAK AWARDS DEPUTY MINISTER LAJCIAK LABOR ORDER

LD190256 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1400 GMT 28 Dec 80

[Text] Gustav Husak, president of the republic, has awarded the Order of Labor to Jan Lajciak, first federal deputy minister of transportation, for his life-long contribution to the development of socialist society. The high state distinction was presented to him today in Prague by Rudolf Rohlicek, deputy federal premier, who praised the contribution of Jan Lajciak to the development of our national economy and his selfless and committed work in economic and party offices.

BRIEFS

CIVIL DEFENSE MEETING--The propaganda section of the paramilitary and security police [as published] has held a working meeting which was also attended by representatives of the club of military, paramilitary and security editors of the SZN. Lt Col Robert Muska, chief of staff of civil defense of the city of Bratislava, emphasized the tasks and the mission of civil defense in training citizens in the upcoming year. [Text] [Bratislava VECERNIK in Slovak 4 Dec 80 p 4 AU]

CUSTOMS TALKS WITH HUNGARY--On 2 December CSSR Minister of Foreign Trade A. Barcak conducted talks with K. Garamvolgyi, commander of the customs and financial guards of the Hungarian People's Republic [title as published], on questions connected with the further development of cooperation in customs matters between the two countries. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 3 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

SCIENTIFIC AGREEMENT WITH JAPAN--A scientific-technical cooperation agreement between the CSSR ministry for technological and investment promotion and the Japanese firm Nippon Electric Co was signed on Wednesday in Prague by Antonin Mrazek, deputy CSSR minister for technological and investment promotion, and Shozo Shimizu, the [Japanese] firm's vice president. Cooperation will develop primarily in the sphere of telecommunications technology. [Text] [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 4 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

PARTY DELEGATION RETURN--The CSSR party and government delegation, led by Ladislav Adamec, CPCZ Central Committee member and deputy premier of the Czech Socialist Republic, returned on 4 December from the People's Democratic Republic of Laos, where it had participated in celebrations of the fifth anniversary of the Lao republic's establishment. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Dec 80 p 1 AU]

SYRIAN CULTURE MINISTER--Najah al-Attar, minister of culture of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is currently visiting Czechoslovakia, was received by CSSR Deputy Premier Matej Lucan in Prague on 10 December. They discussed the expansion of cooperation between their two countries in the sphere of culture and art. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 11 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

NEW TURKISH AMBASSADOR--Savlet Aktug, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Turkey, arrived in the CSSR on 9 December. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

STOPH, MITTAG SPEAK ON ECONOMIC PLAN BILL

LD181258 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1705 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Roundup report on People's Chamber 17 December proceedings]

[Excerpts] "Moving the bill on the 1981 economic plan, Chairman of the Council of Ministers Willi Stoph drew attention to the following:

[Begin Stoph recording] The thrust of the 1981 economic plan is the continuation of our dynamic economic development. Increased growth is socialism's answer to the challenge of the eighties. Our alternative contrasts sharply with the so-called solutions offered to the peoples of the capitalist countries which manifest themselves in "nil-growth"--a truly grotesque term coined by bourgeois economists--stagnation and even a reduction of real income.

How is the economic strategy implemented by party and government?

The fundamental issue is the acceleration of scientific-technical progress and its comprehensive application in production. Investment capacity must be concentrated on projects yielding the greatest economic benefit. Measures of renovation and modernization, reequipment and rationalization have absolute priority. The extent and speed of our continued advance depend on the success of socialist rationalization over the whole range of our national economy. The application of microelectronics, of electronic control and computer technology and the use of industrial robots have a decisive influence on the effectiveness of economic activity. It is a question of new dimensions in the economic use of materials and energy in order to achieve higher growth rates in production and the national income with the same or only slightly increased amount of fuel, raw and ancillary materials.

Everywhere a struggle must be waged for the disciplined fulfillment of export tasks. This calls for intelligently organized scientific-technical work, quick reaction to the requirements of the external market, timely market preparations and being well ahead on contract schedules. Throughout the national economy rational use must be made of imports. In all spheres of social life the principles of socialist management must be applied systematically so that what the working people have created may be used for the greatest benefit of the people. Management and planning of high quality must provide full scope for the creative energies of the people. [end recording]

The continuity of the GDR's policy is directed to the good of the people. How (?can we ensure) the continuity of our advance at this time? Here is an excerpt from the speech of Guenter Mittag who spoke for the SED group:

[Begin Mittag recording] In our time continuity of advance means solving the tasks by different ways and means than hitherto. Entering the new decade in terms of economic efficiency is not merely a new page of the calender. It signifies profound qualitative changes in the very economic processes. This concerns the intellectual resources and material which we have gained, and it concerns the ways and means in which we use them for maximum effectiveness and quality. Both the resources we have gained and many new tasks we must solve should always be seen as a whole. Talking about changed conditions without recognizing at the same time what is available in terms of unparalleled creative initiatives, new technologies and other prerequisites is closing one's eyes to reality. The most important realization of the struggle for the achievement of the tasks of the 1980 plan which we take with us into the new year surely is that we have succeeded in opening up reserves to an extent which was hardly thought possible at the start. The short answer to how this was possible is this: The implementation of the plan was conducted as a political process. This means that tasks of the greatest difficulty were solved thanks to the action in thought and deed of millions of working people who feel firmly linked with our socialist state. [end recording]

Budget Figures

LD181354 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1525 GMT 7 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN)--The GDR People's Chamber approved at its 12th meeting on Wednesday in Berlin the bill on the 1981 budget in its first reading. It lays down the structure of income and expenditure of the state finances and of the state budget.

The total income of the state will in the coming year amount to M186,164,000,000, of which M164,500,000,000 will flow into the state budget. Of this amount--with the exception of a M70 million surplus--M128,808,400,000 will flow into the central budget, and the remaining M35,691,600,000 into the budgets of the capital and the 14 GDR Bezirke.

The main source of income of the state finances is the publicly owned and cooperative economy with a total volume of M124,972,100,000. With a sum of M46,140,100,000 it also receives the largest share of the budget means--following a relevant redistribution. The plan allocates M29,921,300,000 for social insurance and the supply of consumer goods and/or services, M20,525,300,000 for education, health and social services, as well as M10,193,000,000 for national defense.

A total of M1,146,900,000 is being made available for youth installations, sport, recreation and holiday services and for foreign tourism. For cultural purposes as well as for radio and television the 1981 budget has funds totaling M2,232,100,000.

"In order to safeguard the material and cultural living standards of the people achieved to date and its step-by-step increase the budget, taking into account the main positions of income and expenditure... has allocated M57,705,100,000 for social funds," the 1981 budget bill states. Of this M19,832,300,000 alone are planned for supports to safeguard stable prices for goods of basic requirements and services for the population.

The GDR's comprehensive housing program will also in the coming year receive important means--M7,715,700,000.

Further Details

LD181408 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1501 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Berlin, 17 Dec (ADN)--The bill on the 1981 economic plan has been approved by the GDR People's Chamber at its 12th meeting in Berlin today at the first reading. It says, among other things: "On the basis of higher economic performance, the comprehensive raising of efficiency and improvement in the quality of work and qualitative and quantitative growth in production is to be achieved in 1981 in all sectors of the economy which allows the unity of economic and social policy to be successfully continued under changed foreign political and economic conditions."

Thus in 1981 compared with the previous year's produced national income, production of industrial goods in the economy and labor productivity in the sphere of the industrial ministries will increase by 5 percent. The number of newly-built or modernized housing units will grow by 7.1 percent, and building construction and maintenance as a whole increase by 2.8 percent. A turnover increase of 16 percent over 1980 is laid down for GDR foreign trade.

The economic plan provides for a particularly rapid development of certain engineering branches. Compared with the previous year an increase in performance with regard to machine tools and processing machinery of 9.1 percent and for general machinery, agricultural machinery and vehicle construction an increase of 7.8 percent is planned. An above-average growth in the production of industrial goods of 8.9 percent has also been set for the electrotechnical and electronic branch.

The plan obliges the economic enterprises to further reduce production input and prime costs in order, among other things, to enable growth of profits of the publicly-owned sector of 11 percent over the previous year. Thus a reduction of at least 4 percent in energy use and a reduction of the unit consumption of rolled steel in the metal-working industry of 6.2 percent has been laid down. The utilization of secondary raw materials and industrial waste products is to be raised by 7.1 percent.

In accordance with the 1981 plan, the GDR economy will produce 101,850 gigawatts of electrical energy and also metal-cutting and cold-forming machine tools with a total value of M3,074 million. The chemical industry will produce among other things, 3,440,000 tons of potash fertilizer, 300,000 tons of pvc and 141,400 tons of synthetic silk and fibers.

In the coming year the GDR construction enterprises will build or modernize a further 174,500 housing units. The plan also lays down the agricultural production of important products. This branch of the economy will thus provide 2,315,000 tons of fattened cattle, 6,840,000 tons of milk, 4,550,000 hens and 1,326,000 tons of vegetables.

In accordance with the unity of economic and social policy, in 1981 the money income of the people--on the basis of the performance-related wages policy--will rise by 4 percent over 1980. In order to improve supplies of consumer goods and services to match this, the plan provides for a 4 percent increase in retail trade turnover. In so doing, the price of basic necessities, services, rents and fares will remain stable.

Conditions in education, health and social services will be further improved in 1981. This will include providing altogether 2,845 new classrooms, 32,950 new places in establishments for children, 3,500 new study places and 160 gymnasia. Provision is made for 360,000 courses of preventive and therapeutic treatment at spas for sick people in the 1981 plan. The holiday service of the trade unions and the enterprises will allot a total of 4,400,000 holiday trips.

CURRENCY RULES SAID NOT CHANGED FOR BUSINESS VISITS

LD181418 Hamburg DPA in German 1245 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] East Berlin, (DPA)--According to an official statement in East Berlin the GDR has not changed the currency exchange regulations for business visits. A spokesman of the GDR Foreign Ministry said on Thursday in reply to a question on this matter: "As far as this category of persons is concerned, there have been no changes compared with the previous practice."

This seems to be a GDR reaction to reports that the category of businessmen who were already previously exempted from minimum exchange regulations and fees has been apparently extended. While adhering fundamentally to existing regulations it seems that the GDR has gone over to a more benevolent practical application of these rules.

FRIENDSHIP LEAGUE DELEGATION VISITS PDRY

Au181743 East Berlin NATIONAL-ZEITUNG in German 17 Dec 80 p 2

[Text] Aden (ADN)--The GDR league for friendship among peoples and the PDRY-GDR Friendship Society wish to make a contribution in the spirit of the friendship treaty existing between the two countries. This was reaffirmed by both sides during the visit of a delegation of the league to the PDRY. During their visit of several days, the GDR guests attended the founding of a branch organization of the PDRY-GDR Friendship Society in the Hadramawt Governorate.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON SRI LANKA MINISTER'S VISIT

AU181751 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 14 Dec 80 p 2

[Communique issued on the visit by Sri Lanka foreign affairs minister A.C.S. Hameed to Hungary from 9-13 December]

[Text] At the invitation of Frigyes Puja, minister of foreign affairs, A.C. Shamum Hameed, minister of foreign affairs of the Democratic Socialist Republic of Sri Lanka, paid an official visit to Hungary from 9-13 December 1980. He was accompanied by Dr R.C.A. Johnpulle, ambassador of Sri Lanka accredited to our country, and several officials of the Foreign Ministry of Sri Lanka. Foreign Minister Hameed was received by Pal Losonczi, chairman of the Presidential Council, and Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers.

The two foreign ministers had talks about topical international issues and the development of bilateral relations. The talks centered on aspects of the consolidation of international peace and security, detente, disarmament, the development of international conditions in Europe, Asia and the Indian Ocean, and making the world economic order more equitable and fair. They reaffirmed the two countries' interest in developing their relations, particularly in the domains of the economy, science, technology, information and culture. They stressed the significance of a more frequent exchange of delegations of various levels to expand cooperation. The two foreign ministers agreed that the visit and talks contributed to deepening understanding and friendship between the two countries.

Foreign Minister Hameed invited foreign minister Frigyes Puja to visit Sri Lanka, who has accepted the invitation.

DAILY EVALUATES RESULTS OF TRADE UNION CONGRESS

LD171118 Budapest MTI in English 1029 GMT 17 Dec 80

["About the Trade Union Congress"--MTI headline]

[Text] Budapest, 17 Dec (MTI)--"...Its nearly 25-year-old practice has not only proved the viability of the Hungarian trade union policy formulated by the HSWP, but also ripened its fruits. The social position of the trade unions, their activity developed under the workers' rule, form an integral part of this rule. The position in power, scope of activity and jurisdiction, interest protection and representation of the trade unions are not tied to persons but follow from the structure of socialism. And this is irrevocable according to the practical evidence of the past twenty-five years," stresses the central paper of the Hungarian trade unions NEPSZAVA in a Dec. 17 editorial, appraising the recent 24th congress of the Hungarian trade unions.

NEPSZAVA points out that the trade unions are the companions-in-arms of the party in building socialism.

"The congress has shown us the example how the work of the trade unions can be made even more concrete and tailored to the objectives under stiffer economic conditions and a changed economic management structure. It not only declared the necessity of making additional efforts in order to keep up the living standards, but also showed the ideological attitude for action...everyone should make only as much money as the real value of his work, company, factory and the individual alike. The trade unions will not back any pay claim without sufficient work behind it," emphasizes the editorial. It then explains that in the coming years the trade union movement desires to make significant progress on two principal points: in more topical operation of democracy and in improvement of interest protection and representation.

"The realization of individual and community will have a cardinal role in giving more respect to honest work. [sentence as received] It must be realized both by the community and by the individual that material wellbeing cannot be hoped from elsewhere but from themselves; from their own work, from the work of their enterprise. This refers both to employer and employee," NEPSZAVA declares adding that the congress urged the trade unions to be more daring in the practice of interest protection and defence.

"The work of the congress has proved before the public that the trade unions are fully aware of the new traits in the development of economy and society and that they are active partners of the state in the common work," ends the commentary in the trade union daily.

OFFICIALS ATTEND ASSEMBLY DEBATE ON PLAN BILL

LD182350 Budapest MTI in English 1705 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Budapest, 18 Dec (MTI)--The Hungarian National Assembly continued its work on Thursday with the debate over the bill on the 6th Five-Year Plan. The second day of the winter session is attended by Pal Losonczi, president of the Presidential Council of the Hungarian People's Republic, Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers. Also present were other members of the HSWP Political Committee, the secretaries of the Central Committee, the president of the Central Control Commission, members of the Presidential Council and the Government. Several leaders and members of the Budapest foreign representations were seated in the diplomatic boxes.

KANIA SPEAKS ON NATION'S AFFAIRS, SECURITY IN PLOCK

LD182336 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

["Excerpts" of speech by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, delivered at the Plock refinery party meeting on 18 December--recorded]

[Text] As I can see, it is not easy to live up to the expectations presented here during the discussions. I have met groups of party activists, party members many times in the past. After all, it is over 20 years since the Plock combine became known, first as an investment under this title, and today as a combine, an enterprise important to the whole country, a monopoly holder. If things go wrong here, then things in Poland cannot be good either in any given department of the economy.

From all our meetings, and they were all different, they were joyful or bitter, because such was the tone of discussion at one of the meetings, yet, here in Plock there are people who above everything else put social goals above their own. Such, too, is our discussion here. There was not even a shodow in it of what is described as only mine, my own, personal--personal, yes, but also deeply social. [Kania appears to speak without notes]

I am here for the first time in my present role. I am deeply conscious of the importance of this role. Comrade Kowalski said here that the secretary of the party should have a sharp eye to find the difference between a painted fence and authentic difficulties and negligencies, of which there are still plenty in our country and in certain sectors.

What is also needed is a good ear in order not only to be able to speak but to listen. Without this one cannot manage well. Perhaps one can be a good builder or a good architect, but most certainly one cannot be a good politician, a good party activist, expecially at the central, highest level.

One demands a lot from the secretary or from members of the leadership of the party--strong, open minds, a sense of responsibility, wisdom and courage, boldness, too. All this taken together make this function a very, very important one.

Without such meetings as this one one cannot manage either, even if they are very bitter, because to a larger or smaller extent they, too, reflect the atmosphere--even those which we describe as incorrect, those which are built on wrong premises. I want to listen to them too. Anyway, in the party there must be the kind of relations in which one (?should not) make up one's mind what to listen to and what not.

Today it is difficult to be a member of the party. This was emphasized by all comrades during the discussion. It is even very difficult. After 36 years of peoples' rule, 36 years of constructing socialism, we are living through these shocks, the crisis. We have all these reasons for being bitter, not only because of topical mistakes, which we are living through, and about which the whole world is talking.

But it is also hard to be a party secretary for every sector. I want to assure you that there is very little pleasure in that. But on the other hand, we must be accompanied by the conviction that there is no other force in Poland able to lead the country onto the road of normal, peaceful and at the same time socialist development. That is, the development is to be socialist, and there will be no other system in Poland, not because someone might have decreed so, but because there is no other will in the nation, although there are opponents of such orientations. This is no secret. They have always existed and they always will.

A comrade said here that I have emphasized somewhere that the party is responsible, guilty for everything that has happened in Poland or is happening. No.

I could not have used such words, because I was deeply convinced, not at this very moment, but before I became secretary, that it was not inside the party that the causes of the crisis were born, but that they were born in the party's top organs. You will not find other words, and after all, I have spoken a lot.

But if we are looking for the way out, then even the best organized and functioning Central Committee cannot do anything unless we achieve mobilization of the whole party.

This mobilization depends of course to a considerable degree on what kind of Central Committee there will be, what its policy will be like, what methods of governing it will use, matters we have been referring to here.

Some questions arise not only in the minds of the comrades who took the floor here as to whether our party is capable of playing the dominant part in the society, among those 35 million Poles. Is it capable of mapping out a line for overcoming such an enormous crisis--in fact many crises, since it is not just one that we have to cope with--not only an economic crisis.

Is it capable of providing a guarantee that such upheavals which we have had and still are experiencing in our life, would never reoccur. I am convinced that, irrespective of many events, irrespective of our causes for bitterness, irrespective of the causes of criticism directed toward the authorities, toward the supreme party and state authorities, criticism of their policy, criticism of their method of governing and criticism connected with the violation of the principles of the social justice, infringement of ethical and moral norms, there is no other force in Poland.

We are building this conviction on those 35 years of socialist construction, which was not free from errors and upheavals. This is true, but it indicated development, a development unprecedented in Poland, not only economic development. It indicated also a great advancement of our nation, of our society.

It indicated the correct choice of the guarantees of our national security, starting with regaining independence right up to the just return to the Piast [royal dynasty of middle ages] borders. Someone might say that this is history. But this way out of the crisis to the path of renewal is not only the result of upheavals which have passed. Without the party not a single step in this renewal would have been possible. Such is realism. Such is the situation irrespective of whether everybody agrees with that.

First of all when sharp social conflicts emerged last summer we chose an orientation for agreement. We have chosen political means for resolving the crisis. This was not such an obvious matter as it might appear to someone. But this was the only correct orientation.

This was the first step. It was followed by the assessment that it was not socialism but the distortions of socialism which have brought about such conflicts. It was not the party but the errors committed by its central leadership; methods of governing have caused it. It is not socialist economics that are the source of this economic crisis but the violation of economic laws which objectively govern every socialist economy.

I have stressed at the last Central Committee plenum that it is not possible to deceive the economic laws. If someone tries to do so, they will claim their own with double the force, which will not only be disadvantageous but will have various adverse results affecting the people first of all. [as heard] And we all feel this.

The next step was the program. The outline of the program was provided by the sixth plenum of the Central Committee and developed by the seventh plenum of the Central Committee. This is an orientation for developing socialist democracy. We consider this orientation not as a concession granted to anyone. This we have defined very clearly, that this is a need ensuing from the aspirations of the community and that this is an important source of the prosperity of the socialist state.

We have the unshaken will to consistently not only advocate but also turn this slogan into concrete measures through strengthening the position of the Sejm, peoples' councils, workers' self-government, trade unions, including the new ones, Solidarity and the industrial ones--simply the whole trade union movement. We favor the revival of the cooperative movement, of cooperative self-government, of peasants' self-government, of higher positions for social organizations including--and this has been stressed here--the youth organizations. Such is our line.

We seek better methods of management and planning. That is why we work on a reform. At its roots rests the concern for the fullest possible utilization of these resources of wisdom inherent in the direct producers, workers and educated personnel. Let me recall that more than 1 million people have been trained at universities in Peoples' Poland.

At present a developed concept of economic reform is being drafted. In a few days time its outline will be made public. We will submit it to a debate. All this is taking place in a very difficult, extraordinarily hard situation. It consists of a combination of the difficulties being experienced by the people.

You have been referring here to gigantic market difficulties. They are apparent throughout the country. Difficulties exist in the supply of raw materials for production. Difficulties exist resulting from vast payment commitments abroad which bring about an annual increase of the commitment due to interest amounting to over $2.5 billion.

Expectations of a change are great because the grievances are great, because such difficulties are not apparent in all countries. We are a country experiencing the greatest difficulties in the whole socialist camp or world. To tell the truth, a speedy improvement is not possible. It is simply not realistic. What is necessary is an economic program. We are working on this economic program. This is a difficult matter. Taking into consideration only our own resources the solution would have to be combined with the deterioration of living conditions for a number of years.

Such a line we cannot adopt. Therefore we are seeking other, also foreign resources--with our neighbors first of all. We had serious talks also during my stay in Moscow at the end of October with our other neighbors and socialist countries. We are also conducting talks with the countries of the capitalist West, in order to acquire means which will make it possible to resolve one issue, to restore the upset balance of the economy, to overcome its great derangement in order to bring about harmonious development.

We also do this in order to achieve an improvement of the payment capacity of our economy. This is the direction in which we will go. We would like to present at the forthcoming ninth congress of our party not just the general lines of our economic policy. We would like to attempt to answer the question which I think was asked by a lady comrade: How much longer? How long will the difficulties now experienced by our entire country last?

People with the lowest incomes experience the worst. This is not a simple task. This will be a plan for stabilizing the economy stretching over 2 and 3 years. It will be combined with the need above all for a vast mobilization of internal forces. But, I have stressed, we assume foreign aid for this stabilization plan. This is very much needed.

At the ninth congress of the party we want to present the directions for the development of socialist democracy, a whole program in this sphere. We want to present the directions for the internal consolidation of the party, its leading role in society, methods for the discharge of this role. It depends on the one hand on a legible and acceptable program, a correct program. On the other hand it depends on the internal strength of the party, on the bearing of every single member, on the methods of the exercise of power.

We will present an outline of how the functioning of our state can be improved. This document will also outline how all state organizations can improve their activities.

Such are the taks and functions of the congress commission which in the next few days or, to be more precise, on 20 December, will hold its first session. It will define the work to be carried out on these documents. Preparation of the congress is not just a matter of documents. It is also a matter of acting in such a way as to strengthen the resilience of our whole party. It is also a question of Poland's international position. It is a problem which any leadership of the party and the state must bear in mind. This is a matter of national importance, a matter which defines the guarantees of our security and our independence. One does not here have to be concerned with being oversensitive, or overzealous about what is termed our country's international position and the security of our country, the security of Poland.

The upheavals our country has experience and the crisis which is contrinuing does not, naturally enough, do anything to help strengthen Poland's international position. This is a fact. This is reality both in the political and economic sense.

Some are concerned about our situation. Others base various hopes upon it.

What can one say about the attitude of our closest allies, the Soviet Union and other fraternal countries? Immediately following my election to my post I had direct contacts with all the leaders of the fraternal countries. As you know, I was in Moscow on 30 October. A meeting of the representatives of the highest leadership of parties and state signatories of the Warsaw Pact took place on (?10) December in Moscow.

Among the issues under discussion and dealt with in the communique, Poland's affairs were discussed on the basis of information I provided. We maintain normal contacts via diplomatic channels. Representatives of our party's leadership go on trips, or did go on trips--and we make no secret of this at all--trips to other countries, to visit other fraternal parties. What, in all this, was the most important thing? At the plenum of the Central Committee I emphasized--and I will repeat it yet again--in all this, the most important thing is that the Soviet leadership, Comrade Brezhnev, profoundly understand the nature of our difficulties, that their attitude towards the ways in which we can get out of our situation is one of understanding, that from these quarters we receive support making it easier for us to get out of our situation.

Since September, this support has amounted, in various forms, to more than $2 billion, comprising credits which we receive in dollars, postponement of first quarter payments as well as deliveries of such additional goods as we would otherwise have had to buy for dollars.

This is what it looks like. From the GDR we have received DM250 million with no interest, a long-term credit for immediate purchases and, on a smaller scale, we also received aid from other countries.

Is this the only feeling which we encounter, then? No, this would not be true. Assessments of our situation are accompanied by concern as far as our allies are concerned. One could even say, great concern. This is also justified, since we ourselves are concerned with how our situation will develop. If all we are doing now--the renewal course which, as we have outlined at the sixth and seventh plenums, bears a socialist character--if all this fails here in Poland, then it will threaten not only socialism--it will be bound to endanger democracy as well. That is why we have such strong will in leading this process, so that it may develop along a pure path, so that it may proceed without being disturbed either by bureaucracy, anarchy or our enemies of which there is no shortage.

Our allies did speak with concern of the numerous and openly hostile actions directed against our alliances. These took place at various rallies and at various meetings. Statements of such nature could be found in the printed matter that came to light and in leaflets. Actions of this nature were, finally, reflected in strikes which were not of an economic or social nature. Such strikes were commenced for reasons of prestige, for political reasons. They paralyzed communication lines, created anarchy.

This become the issue of collective security. This, then, is this second issue. But, after all, we have always thought so. Let us therefore not be surprised that all our allies are of the same opinion. The reason for this is that such is the nature of all alliances, not only socialist alliances. If one link in the alliance becomes weaker, even though internally, then the whole becomes weaker as well. But we see the source of our security in collective, coalition-like guarantees. They have proven effective not only for Poland but also for peace in Europe. Without them there would have been no Polish borders. They would not have been recognized in a treaty, as was the case with even the FRG some 10 years ago as we remember.

This, then, is this second element. The attitude to Poland is one of great in-depth analyses. What is the picture like in the West? As far as the West is concerned, their reaction was felt here, above all, in the fluctuations and falling of orders to our country, among others, orders for our shipbuilding industry. New credit difficulties appeared and new interest rates as well. Such are the consequences of the reaction to unstable situations. There were many elements in our country of this kind.

The most important aspects of the attitude of the Soviet Union and our allies are expressed in the communique issued at the Moscow meeting. They are convinced that our party and our socialist state will find sufficient strength, will and potential to strengthen socialism in Poland, to overcome all the difficulties, all these crisis phenomena, to make Poland into a country which develops harmoniously, a stable socialist state and, as we emphasize, an unbreakable link in our socialist community. This is in our interests.

What then does Poland need from the West? Above all--to not harm us. This is a demand that we address to the West--a supreme demand. This is what we need most. Do not harm us: This means do not support those who engage in destructive activities in our country. We have had numerous manifestations of such friction. We have intervened in certain Western embassies here on Poland's territory. Do not harm us: This means, do not feed millions of dollars to any organizations whose members include those who only wish our state well. No organization active in the country--legal organization--has such difficulties as would compel it to beg for financial support in the West.

Do not harm us: This means do not make the Polish argument, which is far from Polish interests, into a topic. [as heard] I have here in mind the session of the Brussels NATO council at which the Polish, the so-called Polish issue was examined. One does not have to be a great politician to see in this a new instrument for something quite different from Poland: an instrument that justifies a new spiral in the arms race, a new aggravation of the international situation.

At the Moscow meeting we have clearly demonstrated the will to open up to a dialogue with the West, to contacts with the West--the Soviet Union and all socialist countries demonstrated this will.

No one can build rational plans on the basis of international tension, and this goes for the West as well. There are more and more voices in the West from which it transpires that it is not Poland alone that needs stabilization, that it is not only the socialist world that needs a stable Poland. The whole world and all Europe need it, too. We will do all we can to use our country's position, its authority, its contacts and the possibilities created by international cooperation. This we will do both to strengthen the security of the country and detente in all of Europe and with a view to economic benefits in which we are, after all, very interested indeed. So much for issues connected with our international position and the question asked here.

A reference has been made here to the church. I would like to say that our party and our people's authority are doing everything to build in our country a durable alliance of all people of good will, as we'll call it; an alliance of the forces of commonsense and responsibility. There are many facts testifying that it is possible to include the church and its directing elements among such forces.

The latest data and the latest decisions and statements made by the Episcopate as well as utterances made by its prominent leaders bear witness to this. They show that the church is also concerned about strengthening the stabilization of our country. It is concerned that this stabilization should be strengthened on the basis of the Constitution, on the basis of the present principles of the state system and no other principles. This is the most important point: We shall always acknowledge this and reciprocate with good will.

This, then, is the line of our action. It is our will that the process of the democratic and socialist renewal should continue. We encourage everybody to act together with the party. I have been told by comrades that here at the combine the majority of the members of the party belong to Solidarity and that the majority of the personnel of the enteprise are members of Solidarity. There exists here also the Trade Union of Chemical Workers. I would like to offer this as my wish: that our friends in Solidarity be convinced that their organization is not only the achievement of the will of their members; but that it amounts also to an expression of the will of our party. Without the attitude of the party--expressed by the party's supreme authority between congresses, that is by the Central Committee--that organization could not have arisen or developed. We shall create a favorable atmosphere for its development and for its constructive activities. I would like to acknowledge with satisfaction the fact that such activities abound and that they can be found in many centers.

We wish also that there should take place a continuous strengthening of harmonious cooperation among all the trade unions--those representing branches of industry and Solidarity. After all the trade union movement serves one cause--the workers. After all there is only one working class. These two forms of the trade union movement are developing their activities in socialist principles of social justice and the defense of the rights of workers. What matters is that they should serve in the best possible manner. We shall be well disposed to everything that serves the implementation of the statutory principles defined in the trade union statutes of both types of unions.

On the other hand, we shall act in a determined manner against all those who are outside Solidarity but wish to exploit Solidarity in order to create here and there situations of dual authority, seeking to dictate certain conditions. We do not exclude the possibility of strikes being called; the right to strike has been recognized by the state, it has been recognized by our party. The outline of this right and its form will be spelled out in the new law on trade unions. What we need now--and this concerns both discussions and general aspirations--is above all the concern that there should function in Poland, as we did emphasize at the seventh plenum, the right to a calm well-organized, efficient and useful work. This is the key, and an important key, which is decisive for solving our situation.

Comrades, I would always like to be proud, as I have been so far, that for so many years I have been linked with you; that, one can say, I formed my views under the influence of what you said, not only today, but throughout the past 20 years. It is here that many of my friends are active. I can see many comrades whom I have met before; active comrades who rendered great services for the combine. But after all here, on this side of the table, there are also such comrades to be found. Well, I would like you, comrades, not to be ashamed of the fact that one of you--for, after all, I was active here among you and would like to stay in your party organization--now on a central, high level, may not have acted as you have acted as you would have seen fit, as is proper.

WARSAW REPORTS PETROV PRAVDA ARITCLE ON POLAND

LD181854 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Today's PRAVDA carries an article headlined: "Dangerous Provocations". Its author Aleksey Petrov says that NATO politicians use all kinds of pretexts in their attempts to prove that the Soviet Union constitutes a threat to the West and the only way to counteract this threat is to step-up the armaments race.

At a recent session of the NATO council, the author continues, the events in Poland were selected as such a pretext. The U.S. secretary of state created a scare saying there was a danger that the internal crisis in Poland could be transformed into a world crisis. The representatives of the United States slandered Soviet foreign policy and fabricated insinuations concerning the plans of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

What has made the Atlantic ministers, PRAVDA asks, busy themselves with the affairs of a country which does not form part of NATO but was and remains an indivisible part of the political, military and economic system of socialism?

This is a well known fact and certainly not a new one. They are displeased by the fact that the representatives of the PZPR stressed yet again, at a recent meeting of the leaders of the Warsaw Pact countries in Moscow, that Poland was, is and will be a socialist state, a lasting link in the common family of the countries of socialism. What is new is the fact that now in view of the intensification of aggressive trends within NATO some leading members of this bloc are prepared to infringe the universally recognized norms of international relations and go over to an ideological intervention in Polish affairs which they have been dealing with for years to a different kind of intervention. [sentence as heard]

The present leaders of the NATO bloc do not hide that they would be pleased if the development of the situation in Poland got out of the control of the government and the PZPR, if Poland became a victim of chaos and anarchy. On the other hand, NATO is concealing in every possible way the assistance given by the imperialist quarters to these forces in People's Poland which oppose the socialist system and the lawful authorities.

Various regional and national anti-Polish centers are mushrooming in the West. Through their intermediation contacts are being maintained with the confederation of independent Poland, with all kinds of self-defense committees and other reactionary groupings which overtly or clandestinely fight against socialism, PRAVDA says.

The communique published after the session of the NATO council says that the events in Poland are greatly important for the entire international situation. The countries of the socialist community understand this as well as the West, evaluating appropriately the words and deeds of the United States and its allies.

PRAVDA says in conclusion that it is high time to stop militarization not only in Europe. It is time to discontinue nuclear war propaganda and to get busy and agree on concrete measures concerning the limitation of the armed forces and of armaments in central Europe without seeking ways to evade constructive agreement.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI RAPS NATO, U.S. 'MEDDLING'

LD181530 Warsaw PAP in English 1411 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 18 Dec (PAP)--"In whose interest?" asks the Polish Army newspaper Zolnierz Wolnosci today in its headline to an article about the West's attempts to interfere in Poland's home affairs. Excerpts:

"It is understandable that the developments in Poland, and especially their impact on the state of the East-West relations, on the durability and prospects of cooperation in Europe, arouse wide interest the world over.

"It finds its reflection not only among Poland's closest friends in the community of the socialist countries, the communist and workers' parties and wide spectrum of the working people in the capitalist countries. [sentence as received]

"In statements formulated in the West one can perceive many sober and realistic evaluations of our problems. They express concern about stability of the socio-political life in Poland as a meaningful factor of the process of detente and cooperation in Europe, exerting an influence on international cooperation.

"However, alongside this positive trend, the West is also the scene of intensifying activities of the forces which aim at disturbing and deforming the process of renewal in this country. Their initiatives are geared to backing the opponents of socialism, to interfering in Poland's internal affairs, to sowing distrust and artificial suspicion among our fiends, the Soviet Union in particular. These initiatives and endeavours spring from the anti-detente and anti-Polish ground."

"A marked part of the bourgeois news media has for some time now been carrying ample tendentious information about the socio-political situation in Poland and Poland's relations with the countries of the socialist commonwealth.

"Intensification of such information took place particularly during the latest session of the NATO council in Brussels. In its debates, statements and the final communique one could clearly see a rise of tension in Europe.

"The meddling by the NATO council in the internal affairs of Poland--at the behest of the United States delegation--must be considered inadmissible, as well as testifying to the lack of manners," stated the Polish Armed Forces daily.

SZTANDAR MLODYCH VIEWS STATE-TU COOPERATION

LD181201 Warsaw SZTANDAR MLODYCH in Polish 11 Dec 80 p 3

[Leszek Grzybowski article: "The State and the Trade Unions"]

[Text] A fundamental question is now arising: Does the birth of independent trade unions make it necessary to revise everything that scientific socialism until now has asserted about the place and role of a trade union movement under socialist conditions? Or whether, under the specific circumstances prevailing at a specific time and a specific place, that is, Poland with its present problems, such independent trade unions do not transcend the general meaning of trade union activities under a socialist system as defined by V. Lenin, even though they represent a change shattering certain stereotypes?

Independent trade unions arose on a wave of protest by the working class against misinformation which began to encompass our political, economic and social life in the current decade and which continually increased in intensity, finally leading to an open crisis--an economic crisis, a power crisis and a crisis of confidence with respect to the authorities. At the same time, they have become a form of protest against well-known distortions in the way in which trade unions in our country were operating. They have become an expression of the lack of confidence in the existing trade unions' ability to carry out their fundamental task, namely the defense of workers' interests.

If you want to define the nature of the independent trade unions you must establish in a more precise manner against whom they came into being and what constructive aims they have. As we recall, the principle of independent trade unions found extensive support among workers at the time of the strikes. As to the independent trade unions themselves, they were and are seen as an instrument guaranteeing the implementation of demands put forward at that time.

Most of these demands concerned the question of abiding by fundamental socialist principles in our country. In any case, similar demands had been voiced much earlier both within the party and in some other organizations--for instance, during the campaign preceding the Eighth PZPR Congress. The authorities were forcefully reminded of the fundamental aim of socialist economy, that is, the continuous and maximum--under the existing circumstances--fulfillment of the community's material and cultural needs. These utterances expressed protest against the fact that the ruling circles were carried away by production and investments on an ever-increasing scale and also against ordinary economic mistakes which have affected fundamentally and negatively our society's standard of living and will continue to so affect it for a long time to come.

The fact that the socialist principle of social justice, according to which distribution should be carried out in accordance with the amount and quality of work done, was violated led to especially marked discontent. Attention was drawn, among other things, to the misappropriation of public property with impunity, and an excessively wide wage differential and unjustified enrichment on the part of certain groups. Many demands and requests were aimed at restoring the principle of planned and rational development. Continuous difficulties in balancing accounts, economic imbalance and, especially, an inadequate utilization of means of production were criticized.

Criticisms, which became increasingly severe as the situation developed, also began to be leveled at the fact that an essential socialist principle--the principle of legality, the cornerstone of socialist democracy--was violated. Just as with respect to other principles, concrete demands were made in this case also. Their aim was to restore this principle to its proper standing. In fact, the main demand concerned the creation of self-governing trade unions.

It follows that neither social discontent nor worker protest were directed against either the socialist principles governing socioeconomic life or against institutions and organizations on which the socialist system is based. They were directed against misinformation about their functioning. They were directed not against socialism but against the distortion of its ideals and principles. Therefore, it is possible to state with complete certainty that the workers do not see the independent trade unions as antagonistic to socialist principles. On the contrary, they are to guarantee an effective fight against any distortion in their implementation.

Three Principles For Cooperation

According to the theory of scientific socialism, three principles--unity of aims, cooperation and independent action--are supposed to be the main features of the relationship between trade unons and a socialist state. The principle of unity of aims expresses, in particular, a common long-range aim facing both trade unions and state, that is, it is believed, the creation of a system in which social justice will prevail. The existence of a common objective, in turn, imposes on the two organizations the obligation to cooperate with a view to achieving it. Lenin believed that without such a base as the trade unions it is impossible to govern, since as the most general mass organization of the working class, trade unions are duty bound to organize support for the state authorities by the entire working class, simultaneously stimulating all its members to activity. He also believed that cooperation between a trade union organization and the state apparatus should not lead to a situation where the trade union movement would cease to act independently, that is, to a "nationalization of trade unions."

It follows that, according to the theory of scientific socialism, trade unions are to achieve the role of a link between the masses and the socialist state authorities. Therefore, while substantiating the need to preserve the independence of trade unions, this theory also accepts the idea of a relative and conditional nature of such independence. It should be stated straight out that in the independent trade union movement the greatest emphasis will be put on the principle of independence. This has openly been stressed and will continue to be stressed, especially during the initial period of the independent trade union's activities. Later, however, as an obvious fact and a general rule accepted by everybody, independence will cease to cause much excitement.

Statements included in accords between inter-factory strike committees and government commissions and the content of the statutes of the trade unions registered so far--including the statute (together with its annex) of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity--suggest that the principle of a long-term unity of aims will be mirrored in the relationship between the independent trade unions and the state. For objective reasons, both organizations--that is, the trade unions and the state--cannot have any other aim than realizing the working people's interests. [paragraph continues]

A clash could occur either if the independent trade union movement were taken over by antisocialist elements or if firebrand elements treating the trade union in an irresponsible manner were to play a leading role in that organization. As we have recently learned from experience, this is a real danger because the threat that the trade union movement could be taken over by antisocialist groups has been growing. Among trade union activities, there are also some people who are ready to indulge in social demagoguery and destructive activities.

It is also necessary to mention the fact that unity could also be endangered by the state itself if, for instance, it were to adopt a narrowly pragmatic stance.

Ensuring that the state and the independent trade unions have similar objectives is a matter of tremendous importance, among other things, because a unity of aims or a lack of such unity is bound to effect in a fundamental manner a vital sphere of relations between these organizations--the sphere of cooperation. The activities of the independent trade unions aimed at controlling the cost of living, consultations relating to decisionmaking and so forth will represent an important aspect of these relations.

However, all this exclusively relates to the task of defending the workers' interests, whereas under conditions where means of production are owned by society it is in principle necessary for a normal functioning of the economy to ensure that trade unions are also involved in production and educational activities. In other words, they should also make themselves partly responsible for running the economy and for shaping the attitude of the working people.

So far, the independent trade unions have limited their activities to making demands and requests. This is to some extent understandable since they came into existence on a wave of demands and requests. Therefore, it is now a matter of fundamental importance that the independent trade unions not only accept some considerable privileges but also assume some specific duties. This is a matter of urgency because economic revival and making up for time lost as a result of strikes and meeting the strikers' demands--all this necessitates active cooperation between the independent trade unions and the state. Obviously, it is a question of a kind of cooperation which would accept the idea of clashes between different views and concepts but also the possibility that, each time, solutions could be found which would be accepted by both sides. It seems that no one who really has the community's interests at heart could question the need for such cooperation.

How To Prevent Conflicts

When mentioning cooperation between independent trade unions and the state, it is impossible to leave out yet another question--that of strikes. One of the most important and reliable criteria of the correctness and effectiveness of the work done by a trade union is its ability to effectively prevent any large-scale conflicts in state enterprises (V. Lenin's Collected Works, volume 33, page 189). As we know, trade unions in our country have not prevented strikes. This is not the first time that this has happened.

At present, the problem of strikes as a form of struggle is one of our main problems for the additional reason that--as can be assumed--the independent trade unions could well resort to this form of protest. This is all the more probable because, in view of the state's limited economic possibilities, a very large number of the demands accepted by the government are bound to lead to friction in specific enterprises or regions, if not on a macrosocial scale.

Whenever any trade union organization in the West calls a strike and makes demands, these demands are directed toward the employer--private owners, joint stock company management and so forth. As a rule, they are submitted neither to the state for consideration nor directed against the state. In a capitalist country, the government plays the role of an observer who can use his influence to support either side--either the workers or the employers. Furthermore, demands--wage demands, for instance--usually strike at the private owner, not at the state and its budget. [paragraph continues]

In such a situation, the government, as it often happens anyway, can subsidize the activities of a specific enterprise (by reducing taxes or increasing prices, if the enterprise works for the state, and so forth). The government, that is, the state, usually emerges strengthened from such a conflict.

Under a socialist system, the situation is completely different. Demands made by the workforce are in principle directly submitted to the state administration. In our country the sphere of trade union activities is in principle unlimited since the official guarantee of the right to strike represents only one half of the strike mechanism. The workforce has the right to submit unlimited demands--wage demands, for instance--but the employer, that is, the state cannot close the enterprise down if these demands are so extravagant that they cannot be met for economic reasons.

Therefore, under socialist conditions, mechanisms established to prevent conflicts and those providing for mediation in the event of a conflict occurring nonetheless have to be prepared with great care and both sides equally should be anxious to abide by them. Undoubtedly, this confronts the economic administration with specific requirements. In the event of any conflict, such an administration should show great caution and, especially, shake off any formerly acquired inclination to impose its will. It also requires great caution on the part of trade union members themselves who should eliminate any irresponsible people from the trade union leadership in accordance with the correctly understood interests of the workers.

Trade Union Rivalry or Cooperation

It now happens quite often that in one enterprise three kinds of trade unions are active--the "old" craft trade union, a newly created craft trade union to which sometimes only one of the specific groups (commercial personnel, scientists and so forth, for instance) in the given enterprise belong, and the "Independent Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity." This means that several trade union organizations represent the interests of the workforce before the enterprises' management.

On the national scale, scores of trade unions are active and every one of them represents the interests of a certain group of workers before, in fact, a single employer because the economy has been nationalized. In such a situation, there is bound to be rivalry among trade unions and, naturally, the effectiveness of a trade union's efforts to secure wage increases, price reductions, social benefits and so forth from the government, a department, a branch or a particular enterprise management is the main criterion by which the activities of a specific union are judged by the working people. There can be no doubt that a trade union which puts forward moderate and realistic demands, tries to mobilize people for work and so forth will be less popular and have fewer members and supporters. We may assume that no trade union organization will want to find itself in such a situation. Such a fragmentation of the trade union movement creates an opportunity for destructive activities resulting not from any bad intentions on the part of trade unionists but from the fact that the trade union structure has not been adapted to the ownership structure under a socialist system.

This is why the elaboration by the trade union movement of certain organizational forms which would ensure cooperation among specific trade unions and the adoption of a common stand so that excessive demands by some trade union organizations do not limit the possibility of fulfilling some other trade unions' demands will be of essential importance for the future of the trade union movement in our country, for the possibility of its playing an effective role as champion of the workers' interests, for the fair distribution of goods and privileges and for the development of the economy itself. If the burden of dealing with excessive demands made by specific trade union organizations taking into account the needs of other trade union organizations is borne by several organizations which do not cooperate with one another, in such a case the administration will be subjected to continuous criticism irrespective of the effectiveness of its activities. Yet trade unionists certainly have no intention of weakening the state, which would be contrary to their interests.

It is characteristic that what causes concern among many people genuinely committed to the development of the trade union movement arouses a completely different reaction among representatives of antisocialist groups because it weakens the state and contributes toward its disorganization.

The majority of our people--both party members and people not belonging to the party--firmly believe that the independent trade union movement can play an important role in the renewal process and in creating favorable preconditions for Poland's development.

The independent trade union movement has created the possibility that the mistakes which were responsible for a political and economic crisis this year will not be repeated, for it expects a great deal from the entire political system with respect to the content of the policy pursued, the methods used and the implementation of socialist objectives.

The phenomena now occurring in the Polish trade union movement and the attitude adopted by the party leadership toward these phenomena have made it possible for relations between the party and the trade unions to approximate more closely the Leninist concept of cooperation between the party and the trade union movement than was the case in the past and for the trade union activities to become closer to the Leninist concept of this movement than before.

In the end, however, everything will depend on whether views marked by a feeling of responsibility for matters concerning the working people and the country will prevail in the trade union movement. Furthermore, much will depend on the ability of both sides--the party and the independent trade union movement--to find the kind of institutional solutions which will make it possible to effectively integrate trade unions in their new form in the social and economic system of socialist Poland.

GEREMEK: 'REGENERATION' DOES NOT WEAKEN SOCIALISM

LD181733 Paris LE MONDE in French 17 Dec 80 p 3

[Bernard Guetta Warsaw interview with Solidarity "adviser" Prof Bronislaw Geremek: "Mr Geremek Discusses the Trade Union's Activities and Sets Terms for Dialogue With the Party"]

[Text] [Question] More and more official warnings are being addressed to Solidarity. What freedom of movement is your trade union allowed, in view of the fact that the government's attitude has hardened?

[Answer] We do not yet know how much our government promised in Moscow with respect to its policy toward Solidarity. So far we have been confronted with neither greater hostility nor greater mistrust than before but only with propaganda which occasionally borders on hostility. Up to now this has not found expression in acts, but it cannot be denied that it has, in fact, been directed against the Polish people. Contacts between the government and the trade union leadership have been sustained and our views have been taken into consideration in drawing up a new trade union law and in a plan for and the organization of a rationing system.

[Question] You have recently reaffirmed your opposition to formulating new wage demands. Is this connected with the harsher attitude adopted by the authorities?

[Answer] No. In fact, it has been a result of a realization of the country's domestic situation, which long preceded the international crisis which has centered on Poland for the past 2 weeks. To tell the truth, we have felt for at least 2 months that the government has, as it were, been overtaken by events and that the trade union organization, strong in the people's support which it enjoys, should take into account the reality of our economic difficulties and explain their consequences.

The protest movement which has developed since the summer can in no way be compared with any protest movements in Western countries. It came into existence in a dramatic situation and assumed the features of a liberation explosion as sudden as the years of silence have been long. Everybody wanted to obtain everything immediately. A very professional group submitted its complaints and the government was in no position and was unable to determine a general policy which would please all concerned.

Under these circumstances and movement, which was in no way subversive with respect to the social order now existing in Poland, achieved a significance which extended far beyond the framework of the Gdansk accords and which could suggest to the government that the crisis was assuming a dimension transcending the social sphere.

Apart from this alarming aspect of the problem, any wage increase could only be illusory in view of the fact that the economy had no reserves at its disposal. These two considerations encouraged the trade union organization to make a decision which was somehow inconsistent with its raison d'etre. It decided to stop all protest actions and to try to draw up a long-term social program which would take into account the particular features of the economic crisis. That is the phase on which we embarked as long ago as mid-November.

A Genuine Economic Reform

[Question] In the long run, will you not be running the risk of severing your ties with the grassroots?

[Answer] The risk is very great and the trade union leadership is aware of it. However, I believe that the results of this policy have been more satisfactory than might have been expected, since we have managed more or less to stop all wildcat strikes, even though the trade union organization had to promise every time to defend the workers' completely justified demands. At the beginning of next year, that is during talks on new collective agreements, we will really be able to assess the results of this policy.

We have undertaken to see that the government keeps the promise given in Gdansk, that this time it will carry out a genuine economic reform. To be effective, it should concern not only production organization but also the decisionmaking process, that is, public institutions.

Consultations with and, consequently, representation of the people must be genuine. The role of the trade unions must be completely respected and the Sejm must be able to play its proper role. This undertaking is something significant but it is only on the above conditions that the workers will agree to subordinate their immediate group interests to the country's collective interests.

[Question] Are you not thus justifying the fears of those who see in the creation of the independent trade unions the first step in a general challenge to the regime's fundamental principles?

[Answer] Quite the contrary, because one can and must take seriously the political leadership's stated desire to undertake a regeneration process. The aim of the latest Central Committee plenum was to examine ways of defending the "socialist character of the regeneration." This means that this process does not weaken the socialist character of the system and is not aimed against it.

The economic and social situation indicates the inefficiency not only of a particular policy but also of an entire model for exercising power in which the supervisory institutions have lost all their credibility. To achieve a real economic reform political life must be restored, which means an interplay between government and governed. This implies no attack on the regime. On the contrary, it gives hope to the regime.

[Question] One often has the impression that double-talk is constantly increasing in Poland....

[Answer] Do not believe it. If there is any double-talk it is the fault of the government, which is pursuing a pragmatic policy unrelated to the county's real social situation and, above all, which has lost sight of the major ideological aspirations which it invokes. People often misunderstand the real significance of the major conflicts between society and the government in a country such as Poland. The dissatisfaction reflected in the dramatic crises of 1956, 1970, 1976 and 1980 could have been interpreted as proof that socialism had not won popular approval. We have few opinion polls available but what we do know from a number of honest surveys enables us to suggest the hypothesis that the hostility to socialism concerns only the syndrome called "real socialism" and not socialism as such.

When the workers' representatives declared in the Gdansk agreements that they were not challenging public ownership of the means of production, it was not out of tactical considerations but because it is true. Talk to some workers about the ownership of the shipyards or railroads or about pay differentials and you will discover that the vast majority of answers you receive indicate adherence to socialist aspirations.

[Question] Perhaps, however, the acceptance of the party's "leading role" contained in the Gdansk accords does not show the same sincerity....

[Answer] Indeed, that was a demonstration of political realism and not an ideological declaration. But the fact that the Gdansk agreements acknowledge the party's leading role while limiting its field of application to the state is a very good thing. It could be the starting point for the emergence of independent social forces and an independent social life which the party needs in order to govern. Solidarity is the best example of this but it is to be hoped that there will be others. Peasant self-management, the development of intellectual study groups and independent youth groups are necessary for the proper functioning of socialism.

The Impossible Is Indispensable

[Question] Is there really any credible possibility of establishing a social partnership, so alien to the tradition of real socialism?

[Answer] It must not be forgotten that there are some traditions of dialogue in Poland: October 1956, Mr Gierek's meeting with Szczecin shipyard workers in January 1971 and also the lengthy dialogue between church and state. It is true that these dialogues have always stemmed from a balance of forces--either temporary or constant, in the church's case. Now Solidarity's existence necessitates a dialogue. I am fully aware of the difficulties which it presents and of the impossibility of institutionalizing it, inasmuch as real socialism's natural tendency is to deny the sovereignty of society.

But this is the absolutely unprecedented thing about the Polish situation and what makes the impossible indispensable. Some 10 million Poles have now joined Solidarity's ranks while 35 million identify with the aspirations represented by the movement. Such a force has rarely been seen in history, for the simple reason that Solidarity--although it is not a political party, but also precisely because it is not one-represents in everyone's eyes the guarantee of the changes to which everyone aspires and which the party has undertaken to carry out. This is a challenge to us all--both government and governed. It is difficult, it is true, to predict the outcome of this situation.

[Question] Solidarity's emergence is prompting obvious hostility in Poland's allied capitals. From their viewpoint, are there not some reasons for this?

[Answer] The neighboring capitals should desire the restoration of the national economy of a country with which they are linked by a special trade agreement and a political alliance. Solidarity's existence is a simple necessity in maintaining the social order and finding a solution to the crisis. [paragraph continues]

This should be the main point in any assessment of the Polish domestic situation by our neighbors.

In the long term, history has shown that Poland is traditionally a weak point in the European balance. As everything has shown since August, the Poles know it and are aware of it now. We know that we have recovered national sovereignty since the war within the framework of a European balance--a sovereignty granted through numerous international agreements. We know that it is in nobody's interests--either in the East or in the West, above all not in Poland--to challenge this balance, a prime element of which is respect for the Soviet Union's fundamental geopolitical interests.

SZCZECIN SOLIDARITY RESOLUTION PASSED AT SESSION

LD181748 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1540 GMT 18 Dec 80

["Text" of resolution passed by Szczecin Interfactory Workers' Committee of the Independent, Self-Governing Union Solidarity at special session following ceremony unveiling plaque in memory of victims of December 1970 at Adolf Warski shipyard]

[Text] We, inhabitants of the Szczecin region, assembled on 17 December 1980 on the 10th anniversary of the tragic events which took place in our city, resolve and solemnly pledge: to defend as the highest asset the right to a dignified life in the independent fatherland, to civic freedom and national culture, to keep the faith of our fathers and our national traditions, to observe the principles of social equality and justice, to ensure respect for the law in our country and to ensure that just verdicts are passed on those who are responsible for the tragic December events and for having brought our nation to the brink of a state disaster.

We will fight for the right to work which is properly remunerated, well organized, and which brings benefits to the workers and strengthens our fatherland.

We will fight for an equitable distribution of the fruits of our labor which safeguards our existence, medical treatment, cultural needs and using the achievements of civilization in a way that is commensurate with our country's rank and our ambitions.

Never again will any Polish mother shed tears over the death of her child that perished in an unequal struggle for basic human rights.

In unified action by people we will not allow anyone to lay violent hands upon the gains of the working people or on the working people themselves.

We will make sure that we will maintain unity in our actions, that we will build harmony among all Poles. We extend a friendly hand to all people throughout the world, but we will not allow our ideals, our right to freedom and the gains which we have already attained to be besmirched. Strong in our unity and experience we solemnly promise to keep faith with these slogans, to raise Poland from its collapse, to make our country prosperous again, full of material values, free, and respecting the national traditions.

So help us God.

COMMITTEES EXPRESS THANKS FOR COMMEMORATION CEREMONY

LD190616 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0330 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] The social committees for the construction of monuments in Gdansk and Gdynia express sincere thanks to the tricity community and all the guests who came from all over Poland for their participation in the commemoration celebrations of the 10th anniversary of the December events.

The social committees also thank the government, the voivodship authorities and the mayors of the two cities for their help and for energetic action undertaken by institutions and offices in their charge which made it possible to erect the monuments on time and to organize the unveiling ceremonies.

The committees express their thanks to the representatives of the state and political authorities, led by the chairman of the Council of State, and to representatives of the Polish Episcopate headed by the cardinal metropolitan of Krakow.

JABLONSKI RECEIVES HEAD OF DRAFT TU LAW TEAM

LD181421 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1230 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, today received Prof Sylwester Zawadzki, chairman of the team for preparing the law on trade unions, who report on the results of his team's work.

It was decided that before the bill is submitted for public discussion Prof Zawadzki would consult with the Legal Commission of the Council of State, the government Presidium, the central board of the Association of Polish Lawyers, the National Coordinating Commission of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity and the Coordinating Committee of the industrial trade unions and hear their preliminary opinions. The final draft of the law on trade unions will be prepared after this opinion has been considered. Next the final draft will be discussed by the team and then submitted for public discussion.

KOR'S KOWALSKA, MICHNIK CITED ON DEVELOPMENTS

LD191037 Rome L'ESPRESSO in Italian 14 Dec 80 pp 117-132

[Mario Picchi dispatch: "Warsaw Diary"]

[Excerpts] Warsaw, November--I visited the home of Anna Kowalska, writer and member of the Workers Social Self Defense Committee [KOR] (There are 32 KOR members). She belongs to the so-called "information desk," at the center of a dense network covering the entire nation. She receives telephoned information about abuses by the authorities everywhere and informs the press and foreign correspondents about them. "But aren't telephones tapped," I asked her. "Yes, but that does not worry us," Kowalska replied. She is dark, with very bright eyes and a face that is still beautiful. A novel written by her, "The Kernel," published some 20 years ago, brought her fame. She works for the Catholic publishing house Pax. She belongs to the editorial committee of the KOR's publications, which include an information bulletin which has been clandestine for 5 years.

"Let us hope that the congress elects a combative leadership. There are two things above all that the writers want now: first, a counterattack against the propaganda carried out by people such as Krasicki (called the Red Count, as a former member of the nobility), who has stated in TRYBUNA LUDU that the KOR is financed by foreign secret services, with the obvious aim of outlawing it; second, that the plans to draw up a censorship law be opposed." She spoke animatedly, gesticulating: "We must not place the slightest trust in the authorities: We will have to fight for everything we want to obtain. How can we fight? Through free trade unions and by acting as balancing elements. Some workers are unaware of how much the state can do and are pushing too hard. We must be realistic and inform people of the country's real situation so that they do not demand what they cannot have."

Is she optimistic? "Yes, I believe that the authorities have realized (and assessed) the unity and strength of the people. We are not the same as in 1956, 1970 or 1978."

I went to Wiktor Woroszylski's house to meet with Adam Michnik. He seems younger from close quarters. He was excited, tired and happy.

Both he and Woroszylski said the same thing: "This is the most extraordinary moment in our lives." Woroszylski added: "It seems like a dream to us. It is much better than in 1956: Then there was not this great hope. This bond between the intelligentsia and the workers is a marvel for us too; but it is true."

At one time, like all dissidents here, Michnik too was a communist. In a book published in Paris titled "Marxism and Catholicism" he recalls his past mistakes.

"At present we must accept the compromise: That is, we must be realistic. But we must also speak a clear language. If we speak, we must speak the truth. For instance, it is a lie to talk about our friendship with the USSR."

[Picchi] Do you believe there will be an invasion?

[Michnik] An invasion is possible. But if the Soviets want to attack us we will not act as Czechoslovakia did. We will fight with all our strength, even on the barricades. But in my opinion this danger does not exist, for the time being.

[Picchi] Are you at least expecting a reaction on the domestic plane?

[Michnik] Of course, we are ready for anything.

[Picchi] Is it true that the government does not know what to do?

[Michnik] The program of reforms will be difficult. It would rather be in the opposition than in the government.

[Picchi] With its vast number of members (some say as many as 10 million), can Solidarity consider itself a political party?

[Michnik] We are not and do not want to be a political party--rather a lobby. We do not want to enter the government. We want to achieve self-management and pluralism. You in the West must not be so afraid and keep repeating that there must be no deaths because of Gdansk. We in this country know this.

KANIA RECEIVES SOCIALIST STUDENT UNION LEADERS

LD182005 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Party Central Committee First Secretary Stanislaw Kania today received members of the Executive Committee of the Supreme Council of the Socialist Union of Polish Students [SZSP], who were elected a few days ago at the organization's third congress. The main, though not the only, subject of the meeting was the conclusions resulting from the congress' debates.

Also taking part in the meeting were candidate member of the Politburo and Secretary of the Central Committee Roman Ney; member of the Central Committee Secretariat and head of the Central Committee Department of Social Organizations, Sport and Tourism Stanislaw Gabrielski; and head of the Central Committee Department of Science and Education Jarema Maciszewski.

The most important conclusions from the third SZSP congress proceedings were presented by the chairman of the Supreme Council of the SZSP, Tadeusz (Sawik).

In his opinion, as well as in the opinion of other SZSP activists, these should be to give an honest account of all future activities of the organization and to approve the declaration and the program for the platform.

These define the SZSP as an independent, political organization of Polish university students, open to all students who recognize socialism as the road to the construction of a strong, just and modern Poland.

Stanislaw Kania referred to these reflections by the young, expressing his satisfaction with the fact that the students' organization, as has been shown by the third SZSP congress realizes fully the responsibility which it bears not only for its own circles, but also for the destiny of the country, seeing the need for youth's political and ideological integration in the service of socialism.

Your organization, Stanislaw Kania said, wanting to be partners with others, to enjoy authority and recognition, must daily ask the most difficult questions and give answers to them and primarily must constantly aim at changes for the better in all spheres of its work.

OLSZOWSKI ATTENDS JOURNALISTS COUNCIL DEBATE

LD190542 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0001 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] The second session of the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists [SDP], the supreme body of the SDP, called for in October at the extraordinary congress of the association, was held in Warsaw today. The debate at the meeting was attended by Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, who was invited to take part in the session by SDP Chairman Stefan Bratkowski.

Many matters concerning the functioning of the association and the work of journalists were discussed. Statements were made saying that the journalists are not always able to express themselves honestly and openly. In this context the issue of the functioning of censorship was mentioned.

Much time in the debate was devoted to the postponement of the general screening of the film "Workers 80." Speaking during the meeting, Stefan Olszowski stated that it is the intention of the party for journalists to pick up matters concerning our country in an open and honest manner and thus provide a significant contribution to work toward national concord. We should strive for our cooperation to develop on the principles of partnership and loyalty so that the Polish press is appreciated both at home and abroad.

Speaking about the internal situation in our country, Stefan Olszowski stressed that we should resolutely stand up against the chaos and anarchy which are dangerous to us. Everything must be done to integrate civic and social awareness [integracja swiadomosci spolecznej i obywatelskiej]. In this process an important role is allocated to the journalists.

Both the party Central Committee first secretary and the Politburo believe that the way out of the present sitiatuion is in our own, Polish hands. It is the way of social concord, the alliance of the forces of reason, socialist renewal and economic reforms, said Stefan Olszowski.

Olszowski on Alliance

LD190555 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0430 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpts] The second session of the Council of the Association of Polish Journalists ended late last night in Warsaw. The session, which dealt with many issues pertaining to the functioning of the association, was transformed into an honest, open and heated political discussion concerning the most vital issues of our country.

Stefan Olszowski emphasized the importance of our political alliances. We ought to be a country of the socialist community, he said, and provide our own and original contribution to its strengthening and toward security permanent world security and peace.

PZPR SEJM DEPUTIES CLUB MEETS, CHANGES OFFICERS

LD182123 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] PZPR Sejm Deputies Club held a meeting today. Changes in its officers were carried out. Politburo member and party Central Committee Secretary Kazimierz Barcikowski was elected chairman. Deputy Speaker of the Sejm Andrzej Werblan, in connection with his resignation from membership in the party Central Committee Politburo, was released at his own request from the post of chairman of the PZPR Sejm Deputies Club and was elected vice chairman.

In the course of the meeting Kazimierz Barcikowski unfolded the problems of the seventh Central Committee plenum in a report submitted to the deputies. Andrzej Werblan reported on matters connected with tomorrow's Sejm session.

In the discussion on these matters PZPR Sejm Deputies Club members also raised some issues on the platform of the problems of the seventh Central Committee plenum concerning party tasks, shaping the social climate, efforts to restore equilibrium in production, activities of the Sejm and its deputies, cooperation with the government, as well as further advantageous changes in the passing of information on our Sejm's work.

SEJM SESSION OPENS 19 DECEMBER; KISIEL SPEAKS

LD191217 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1105 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Excerpts] Good morning, ladies and gentlemen. The Sejm session began at 1000. The agenda provides for the first reading of the 1981 bill on the national socioeconomic plan and of the 1981 budget bill; reports by the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances Commission; by the Commission for Legislative Work on the bill on the provisional budget, and also on the government bill on tax obligations; questions and queries by deputies; and changes in the personal composition of the Sejm commissions.

Andrzej Werblan, deputy speaker in charge of the proceedings, has stated that the Sejm Presidium has received letters relinquishing deputies' mandates from Edward Babiuch, Edward Gierek, Piotr Jaroszewicz, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, Tadeusz Pyka, Jan Szydlak, Tadeusz Wrzaszczyk and Zdzisla Zandarowski.

As is known, resolutions at the seventh party's Central Committee plenum concern this issue. The Sejm has stated that these deputies' mandates have now expired.

Let us add that the expiration of Edward Gierek's deputy's mandate also means that there is now a vacancy in the post of a member of the Council of State who is elected by the Sejm exclusively from within the ranks of deputies.

Subsequently Henryk Kisiel, chairman of the Planning Commission and deputy premier, outlined the provisions of the 1981 plan. Here is the beginning of his speech:

[Begin Kisiel recording] Citizen Speaker, may it please the House, on behalf of the Council of Ministers I wish to outline the draft socioeconomic plan for 1981, presented to the House. When we were compiling this draft we took as our point of departure the previsions which I had outlined for the House at the session on 8 October this year.

The extensive discussions held on the information given at that time, particularly in the Sejm Commission for the Economic Plan, Budget and Finances and in the intercommission teams dealing with various related issues, as well as the suggestions contained in the general opinions voiced here in the House, have considerably enriched the original concept of the plan. I wish to thank citizen-deputies sincerely for this contribution.

Taking into account many of these suggestions in the current draft, we have, nevertheless, introduced a number of modifications which also arise from the opinions voiced here in the House and from subsequent work carried out jointly by the Planning Commission with various ministries.

At the same time, a number of essential elements of the previously outlined concept of the plan, approved by the House, have been retained. In particular, and above all, we have retained the plan's fundamental social goals. Secondly, we have retained the suggestions to reduce the total amount of investment outlays and those pertaining to the directions that the investment structure changes will take, as well as those pertaining to the directions that the industrial production structure changes will take, aimed at effecting a greater contribution by production for the market and for exports. Fourthly, [as heard] we have retained the principle that the development of the agriculture and foodstuffs industry is a priority. [end recording]

TRYBUNA LUDU PUBLISHES PZPR PLENUM SPEECHES

Wronski Speech

AU181437 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Dec 80 p 5

[Report on speech by Stanislaw Wronski, Central Committee member and NOWE DROGI chief editor, at the 2 December session of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] At the sixth party plenum we proclaimed the lines of socialist renewal and defined its first measures. Since then 3 months have gone by--months of tough reality, of struggle imposed on us and of aggravations of the situation instead of the hoped-for relaxation. Organizational confusion and ideological muddle are continuing and in some respects are even intensifying with the party.

Party members are angry with their aktivs. Party aktivs in common with the members of their organizations are angry with party bodies. Party bodies in common with higher party bodies are angry with still higher party bodies right through the Central Committee and Politburo members. The nonparty people are angry at the party as a whole.

In such a difficult situation we should realize that we are all responsible for the present events and that there is nothing we can do about it. Such is the logic of politics. The governing party and its members are being saddled with responsibility for whatever is occurring in the country, whether they are directly responsible or not.

During the plenum discussion many comrades spoke of the bitterness caused by the party leadership's inconsistence and tendency to retreat. Party aktivs are asking: Where is the line of compromise that must not be crossed? This is a cardinal question for the present period and always the most important question for politics because it touches upon tactics, strategy and the ratio of the forces that are locked in struggle. It is also a test of ideological principles which is why it is partially a question of the limits of party integrity. If we cross the line of admissible compromise, we will lose our party integrity and with it the socialist character of renewal. It is not only our aktivs that are asking that question. Our allies are being no less agitated by it and the main Western political centers are showing a most lively interest in it.

We should have an unequivocal answer to such questions in order not to intensify the ideological muddle, not to succumb to illusions with regard to the intentions of various groups and not to lump them all together. When two different people talk in the same way it does not mean that they talk about the same thing.

The mutual compromise reached in the coastal agreement shows a good number of unrealistic approaches by both sides. The government pledged to increase wages, but the increases could not be met by availability of goods throughout the country. [paragraph continues]

Representatives of the strike committees pledged to respect the socialist legal foundations of their activities and proclaimed their apolitical character but also made political demands exceeding the limits of trade union work.

In the socialist system the workers' trade union interests make it necessary to recognize the interdependence of workers' interests under conditions that the factory's production and effectiveness can increase. That is why it is still possible to expand the status of the Independent, Self-Governing Trade Unions Solidarity in keeping with the correctly and fully conceived workers' interests. Such are the prospects we would like to achieve, counting on the strength of commonsense, realism and responsibility.

Notwithstanding those expectations, the 3 months since the Gdansk agreement have been full of conflicts, escalation and forced concessions--not only economic, but political as well. Actually the present crisis as a whole is political in character and the party and its staffs are suffering discomfort: The party aktivs and their leaders are full of pain from drubbings and bruises.

It was under those conditions that awareness of the limits of compromise began to take shape. It is a practical, not a theoretical awareness. We can say that it has been produced by the practical experience of the increasingly larger groups of party aktivs and party people and not of individuals.

We have been patient and ready to grant concessions for a long time, perhaps in excess of commonsense and due measure, but now we can no longer retreat. Stop! Now both we and the fierce advocates of escalation know that the rope of compromise has been stretched to the very limit and that it may snap. It seems that the adventurists from the opposite camp no longer doubt our determination to resist and to hit back.

What is then the practical limit of compromise? To keep the agreements. There is no place for demogogy, anarchy, irresponsibility, anticommunist slogans and anti-Soviet provocations. Such actions should be combated as violating socialist law and order and as going beyond what is admissible and what constitutes civic decency. Perhaps such a time is at hand--a time of struggle for minds and awareness. The front of such a struggle is already taking shape. The people who will lead the party at this stage and who will take action will have a particularly difficult task to fulfill.

Very many party functionaries have become accustomed to fulfilling their duties in a politically impoverished manner and have ceased to follow the policy that calls for winning society's trust, or have never followed such policy. There can be no return to the past. It will be necessary to prove socialism's superiority over highly productive capitalism in factories, in life as it is and in customs, not in training lectures.

Szablak Address

AU181258 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5 Dec 80 p 6

[Report on speech by Henryk Szablak, Central Committee member and secretary of the Warsaw PZPR Committee, at the 2 December session of the seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum in Warsaw]

[Text] I think that the Central Committee may end its plenum only after it has worked out a line to be approved by the party and to be followed by consolidated party ranks. The party must be given a chance to rally around the line worked out at this plenum, which may be more important for the party's future than the Ninth PZPR Congress, which everyone is asking for.

The political conditions under which we have to live and work are becoming increasingly difficult from day to day. Those conditions are being determined by decreasing production, the population's decreasing purchasing power, deteriorating supplies, the specter of the hardships of food rationing and the weakening of party activities, which is enabling our adversaries to be increasingly aggressive in attacking the party's social and political positions.

There is no doubt that such a complicated line of the struggle for the present and the future of the party, the people and the country calls for outstanding leaders, strategists and tacticians. As things are, the activity of the authorities has been passive up to now. There is a distinct lack of concept. No measures at all or no effective measures are being taken to sort out and discipline our social and economic life.

It is high time for decisionmaking bodies to get down to work and to put the economy in proper order. Why is it that the work on the trade union and workers self-government laws is taking such a long time and is fruitless? Why is it that, following 6 months of talking and talking, we have not even been able to begin sorting out manpower policy or rationalizing employment in the individual sectors of the national economy?

We are also disturbed by the present moral and ideological state of the party. Centrifugal trends have begun to appear within the party. There have been attempts to organize party life outside the statutory structures and to create new organizational structures that leave only administrative functions to the present party bodies. The party ranks continue to fail to appreciate and notice real threats and dangers.

What the party needs is immediate therapy that provides for a rapid and thorough purging of the moral and political atmosphere within and around its ranks. What does that mean in detail? The good of the party requires that those people who are politically responsible for the errors and deformations in question should be removed from party bodies. The personal establishment is making the Central Committee and its policy incredible. As party aktivs insist, the personnel decisions on party leadership and the government have not measured up to general expectations and are therefore the main reason for the demand that the ninth party congress should be convened as soon as possible. That is why some people put forward the irrational idea of convening a congress without a programmatic concept.

The party must go to its congress with a program and with credible authors of it. That is why this plenum must make the necessary personnal decisions. The political crisis we have been in for too long a time is more disturbing than any of the earlier crises, but then the present social and political conditions in our country are different.

That crisis has produced a new structure--a political structure in fact--the nature of which has been defined as independent and self-governing. In the course of time that structure has revealed one-sided independence--independence from the party, from our party--and, at the same time, obviously close or increasingly closer links with forces that profess ideological concepts and political orientations that are different from those professed by our party. It is naive to assume and believe that such a structure in the form of trade unions may be an apolitical structure or a politically neutral structure.

The party must produce a clear political evaluation of the trade unions existing in Poland. There is no doubt that the ideologues of Solidarity profess an orientation hostile to the party. They are the manipulators who want to use the masses of Solidarity trade unionists as tools to achieve antisocialist aims. Nor is there any doubt that the political and social aims of the masses of Solidarity trade unionists--of the workers who regard the new trade union as the guarantor of their worker and class interests--are different. If we fail to win those workers very soon and if the party fails to take the lead in the renewal processes in the trade unions, socialism in Poland will come face to face with a threat.

That is why this plenum should make decisions to create conditions that would enable the party to join the line, as Comrade Moczar said. The party can no longer afford to just register events. It must be a creative force, one that shapes and controls the development of the situation. That is why I think that the seventh plenum should express its position for the benefit of the entire party and society in the form of a declaration or resolution that maps out the party's political line and the ways of implementing it.

In the present crisis situation the Warsaw workforces and people are greatly concerned about the manifestations of anarchy, disorganized life and moral terror, which is alien to socialist society and a law-abiding state. [paragraph continues]

The authorities must protect and ensure the safety of all honest, hard-working citizens of our country. My final observation: The ninth party congress should not be delayed beyond 31 March 1980.

REPORT ON SOVIET CREDITS, FOODSTUFFS, GOODS

LD141848 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 16 Dec 80

[Text] In accordance with an agreement on additional supply by Soviet Union to Poland of certain foodstuffs and industrial goods in the amount of about $150 million, signed in Moscow in September, the greater part of these goods has been supplied or sent already to Poland. By mid-December we have received from the Soviet Union, among other things, 4,000 tons of frozen fish, the same amount of canned fish, 1,000 tons of rice, 300 tons of tea and 500 tons of tomato puree.

Including credits, the value of Soviet help to Poland this year will amount to $690 million; and next year, $1.3 billion. Preparations for signing a Polish-Soviet protocol on trade exchanges in 1981 are going on now.

PAP INTERVIEWS DELEGATE TO HUNGARIAN TU CONGRESS

LD172134 Warsaw PAP in English 2031 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec (PAP)--Poland's delegate to the Hungarian trade unions congress Eugeniusz Kubiszyn told PAP journalist about the course and atmosphere of the debates. He stressed that Polish trade unions issues were often referred to at the congress. "Our stand that the working people in Poland are able to solve the crisis by means of dialogue and mutual concessions met with general recognition of trade unionists of different orientations," said he.

"We stressed at the congress that the Coordinating Commission does not aspire to represent the overall trade unions in Poland. We have done everything possible before the congress to fully represent Poland there. Chairman of the Coordinating Commision Albin Szyszka sent a letter to Lech Walesa in order to agree upon the principles of our joint representation of the Polish trade unions outside Poland but there was no reply. The motives that guided Solidanosc are now known to us." While talking about the attainments of Hungarian trade unions, Eugeniusz Kubiszyn said that it is a fully self-reliant trade unions movement and that Polish trade unions movement can fully count on the assistance and cooperation on the part of their Hungarian friends.

OCCIDENTAL PETROLEUM'S HAMMER VISITS WARSAW

Meeting With Kania

LD142020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Stanislaw Kania, party Central Committee first secretary, today received Dr Armand Hammer, president of the Occidental Petroleum Corporation, who is staying in Poland at the invitation of the chairman of the Planning Commission of the Council of Ministers.

Chemical, Fertilizer Protocol

LD162258 Warsaw PAP in English 2018 GMT 16 Dec 80

["News Conference of Armand Hammer"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 16 Dec (PAP)--Addressing Polish news (?at) a conference here (?today organized) at the end of his two-day visit to Poland, Dr Armand Hammer, president of the U.S. Occidental Petroleum Corporation, said he and Vice-Premier Henryk Kisiel, chairman of Poland's State Planning Commission, signed a protocol on cooperation in farming chemical and fertilizers.

The accord provides a framework for short-and long-term cooperation between Poland and Occidental in matters vital to both Poland and Occidental, Dr Hammer said. Negotiations within one of the working groups will be continued tomorrow and in three others--in early January, he said.

The talks Dr Hammer had with the State Planning Commission officials covered three areas, namely phosphatic fertilizers and phosphoric acid, plant protection agents, and additives, Vice-Chairman of the Commission Professor Eugeniusz Gorzelak who accompanied Dr Hammer to the conference as head of the Polish team for the talks with Occidental [sentence as received].

Said Dr Hammer: "I look forward to this (?beginning to) be a beginning of great importance". He also said he was happy to meet with the PUWP First Secretary Stanislaw Kania, with whom he had a discussion on ways in which America and Occidental could assist Poland to boost the development of agriculture.

Dr Hammer said he would report to the president-elect on what he had learnt in Poland and tell him why he thinks Poland should be (?helped to) make big progress in agriculture.

Dr Hammer left Poland today.

BRIEFS

DEEP-SEA TRAWLER TO USSR--The central department of the Gdansk shipyard handed over to a Soviet shipowner this year's fifth trawler-factory for deep sea fishing, the "Mikhail Verbitskiy." Another ship from the same series is undergoing trial runs. The second refrigerated ship was launched today for a Swiss shippowner. Five more ships will be handed over and three more launched before the end of the year. [Text] [Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service Polish 1200 GMT 28 Nov 80 LD]

SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION WITH FINLAND--According to the Polish Academy of Sciences, a protocol was signed in Helsinki between it and the Finnish Academy on cooperation in 1981-83. The protocol provides for further development of research cooperation between Polish and Finnish scientific units, for exchanges of scientific workers and students and for joint scientific conferences. Representatives of the two academies noted that the joint scientific activities of the Polish and Finnish scientists and scientific research centers is a good example of implementation of the CSCE Final Act. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

VICE MINISTER RETIREMENT--Zygmunt Dudzinski, first vice minister of labor, wages and social affairs, has been retired at his own request by the chairman of the Council of Ministers. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

PILA VOIVODSHIP CHANGE--The chairman of the Council of Ministers has recalled Andrzej Sliwinski from the post of Pila voivoda. [Text] [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 1 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

KALISZ VOIVODSHIP CHANGE--The 1 December session of the voivodship People's Council in Kalisz appointed Dr Janusz Michocki, chairman of the council in place of Zbigniew Chodyla. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 2 Dec 80 p 2 AU]

CHELM VOIVODSHIP CHANGE--The session of the voivodship Peoples Council in Chelm accepted the resignation of Henryk Swiderski, first secretary of the PZPR Voivodship Committee in Chelm, from the post of chairman of the Chelm Voivodship Peoples Council and appointed Jan Krupka in his place. [Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 28 Nov 80 p 2 AU]

CAZACU MEETS WITH SHIMON PERES IN ISRAEL

AU182050 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 2010 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Tel Aviv, 18 Dec (AGERPRES)--The delegation of the Romanian Communist Party to the proceedings of the Third Congress of the Israeli Labor Party, led by Virgil Cazacu, member of the Political Executive Committee, secretary of the Central Committee of the RCP, called on Shimon Peres, chairman of that party.

During the interview, Shimon Peres stated that the Israeli Labor Party was highly appreciative of the contribution of Romania and of President Nicolae Ceausescu, of the constant interest they show in the just and lasting settlement of the Middle East situation.

Opinions were exchanged on the current concerns of the RCP and the Israeli Labor Party and the wish was expressed of steadily developing the relations between the two parties in the spirit of mutual esteem and respect, in the interests of the two peoples, of the cause of peace, prosperity, international collaboration and cooperation. Aspects of the international situation were approached, particularly of the Middle East situation.

The same day, the delegation of the Romanian Communist Party had an exchange of opinions with Hayim Bar-Lev, general secretary of the Israeli Labor Party. Approached were questions of mutual interest regarding the steady development of the relations between the two parties.

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES KIM KI-NAM, DPRK JOURNALISTS

AU182016 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1910 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Dec (AGERPRES)--On December 18, President Nicolae Ceausescu received the delegation of the NODONG SINMUN daily, organ of the Central Committee of the Korean Workers' Party [KWP], led by its editor in chief Kim Ki-nam, member of the CC of the KWP, that paid a fact-finding visit to Romania.

During the interview highlighted were the good relations of close friendship and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the KWP, between Romania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the wish to act for the further expansion of the Romanian-Korean relations of cooperation was also expressed.

The interview occasioned an exchange of friendly messages between Nicolae Ceausescu and Kim Il-song.

GRAND NATIONAL ASSEMBLY HOLDS SECOND SESSION

Agenda Adopted

AU181050 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 0900 GMT 18 Dec

[Summary] "The plenary proceedings of the second session of the eighth legislature were resumed an hour ago. The deputies and guests greeted with longstanding applause the arrival to the parliament hall of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Comrade Elena Ceausescu and the other comrades of the party-state leadership. The meeting was opened by Comrade Nicolae Giosan, chairman of the Grand National Assembly [GNA]. On the bureau's proposal, the deputies adopted unanimously the following agenda for this second part of the session:"

1-- "The validations of the election of deputies to the GNA and their taking the oath of loyalty and devotion toward the Socialist Republic of Romania;"

2--"Draft bill for the adoption of the state budget for 1981;"

3--"Draft investment bill;"

4--"Draft bill on updating and improving the correlation on economic principles of the production and delivery prices of products for socialist units and of the production, contract and purchase price in agriculture;"

5--"Draft bill on modification and completion of Law No 14 of 1971 regarding the management of fixed assets, material resources and technical-material supply;"

6--"Draft bill on strengthening workers' self-management and economic, financial and currency self-administration in the foreign trade activity and in international economic cooperation;"

7--"Draft bill on the accrual, distribution and utilization at county level of resources for the people's supply with meat, milk, vegetables and fruit;"

8--"Report on concluding work on the demand of increasing of remunerations, pensions, children's state allowances and other income;"

9--"Report on the people's supply for the fourth quarter of 1980 and first quarter of 1981;"

10--"Draft bill on approving decrees with power of law issued by the State Council."

The delegates then discussed the 1981 state budget. The report on the budget was presented by Comrade Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister of government and minister of finance.

During the discussions it was stressed that the state budget had been worked out under the direct guidance of Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu and that it aims at improving economic activity and at achieving higher efficiency in all fields of activity.

Niculescu Report on Budget

AU182013 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1900 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Dec (AGERPRES)--Presenting on December 18 to the Romanian parliament the bill of the state budget for 1981, Paul Niculescu, deputy prime minister and minister of finance, said that it was balanced, summing up with both incomes and expenditures 313.6 thousand million lei including also important reserves.

The draft budget, the speaker pointed out, is grounded on the great achievements scored by the Romanian people, reflects the power and lastingness of the Romanian economy, the stability of the country's finances and of the national currency. It relies on the indices of the plan for 1981 already passed by the Grand National Assembly and provides the financial means necessary to attain them. Almost all incomes derive from the activity of material production carried on by socialist units, the speaker specified mentioning that the payments from profits, the drawing for society of a share of the value of the net production and the tax on good circulation account together for almost 213 thousand million lei, that is some 68 percent of the total budgetary incomes. The share of the profits of state units stipulated to be paid to the budget in 1981 is by 14 percent larger than in 1980.

The economic units' own funds, for both development and circulating means, just as for housing construction, social actions and the working people's partaking of profits, amount to some 96 thousand million lei, most of them being allotted to development.

The rationale highlighted the significance of the new measures regarding the correlation of the prices used in the relations among socialist enterprises for improving the financial activity as a whole mentioning that the prices would not be modified in 1981, the difference between the new production prices and the retail prices being supported from the state budget.

Pointing out that the draft budget reflects the development of Romania's international economic relations--as regards both foreign trade and the economic cooperation with other states--the rapporteur stressed that in that domain the main task was to resolutely work for turning out the production meant for export, capitalizing the Romanian products on the foreign market, strictly setting import, increasing incomes and administering currency funds most economically so that the negative influences of the international economic and financial crisis be counteracted, an equilibrated trade balance and balance of foreign payments be ensured and on this basis the gradual reduction of foreign debts.

Referring to the expenditures stipulated by the budget, Paul Niculescu specified that they were set in the spirit of a severe regime of savings representing maximal limits that cannot be exceeded.

Most of the expenditures, that is almost 54 percent, are meant for financing the national economy, the main share being held by the investments for industry and agriculture which, besides the economic units' own funds, receive 99 thousand million lei from the budget. 10.9 thousand million lei will be spent on scientific research, technological development and application of technical progress of which 1.9 thousand million lei will come from the budget. 3.6 thousand million lei are allotted to geological tapping and works.

The draft state budget fully reflects the social policy of the Romanian party and state of systematically raising the standards of living of the working people, the rapporteur pointed out.

Following the generalization of the remuneration rises stipulated for the second stage of the current five-year plan period the volume of the remuneration the working people are to receive next year will be by 25 thousand million lei bigger than before this rise started.

For financing the activities in education, culture, the arts, health protection and of other sociocultural actions, 75.7 thousand million lei were earmarked, that is 5.6 percent more than in 1980. The per family average will be of 10,350 lei as against some 8,000 lei in 1976. 3.8 thousand million lei were alloted to state administration.

The level of these sums reflect the reduction by about four thousand million lei made throughout 1980 in the management and sociocultural expenditures as well as in other fields.

10.4 thousand million lei were earmarked for the country's defence almost equalling the 1980 level which reflects the reduction by some two thousand million lei made this year. Thus, financial means are provided for the implementation of the Romanian party and state policy of strengthening the defence capacity of the country, for securing the homeland's independence and sovereignty.

An important share of the state budget is held by the local budgets of the counties, municipalities, towns and communes.

Authorized by the government, Paul Niculescu submitted to the Grand National Assembly the general account at the end of the 1979 budgetary year when the incomes were of 339.3 thousand million lei, and the expenditures of 337.6 thousand million lei, with a surplus of 1.7 thousand million lei.

He assured the country's parliament that the government would take all the necessary measures for the fulfillment, in best conditions, of the state budget provisions for the new financial exercise.

Dinca Reports Investment Bill

AU182055 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1930 GMT 18 Dec 80

["Rationale of Bill of Investments"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec (AGERPRES)--Presenting this bill, Vice Premier Ion Dinca pointed out that it legislatively institutionalized the provisions of the RCP program and the decisions of the Twelfth RCP Congress with regard to the allotment of a substantial part of the national income to development and voiced the concerns for increasing the efficiency of investment funds by concentrating all forces on the main economic units so that they be commissioned sooner.

In this spirit--the speaker said--no investments will be made in new economic units in 1981 and forces will concentrate on the 5,287 units under construction so that by the end of 1981, 4,650 units will have been commissioned.

At the same time, greater attention will be given to the modernization and re-equipping of the existing units, to their endowment with new machinery and equipment.

The bill sanctions the rule that the opening of financing and the beginning of operations be approved only after it was established that conditions necessary for their completion in time exist.

The execution of investments--extensively dealt upon in the bill--is to accord with some rules conducive to the general growth of efficiency through both the system of organization and the application of efficient constructive solutions. Thus, with a view to shortening the period of time while the equipment is assembled and new units commissioned, the complex equipment is to be preassembled in the plant with a view to checking their quality. Likewise, the bill enshrines the suppliers' obligation to effectively participate in assembling the complex equipment on building sites and mend possible faults occurred during tests and in the warranty period.

Taking account of the importance the implementation in good conditions of the investment program has for the national economy, the bill stipulates responsibilities directly devolving on the Council of Ministers in the strict application and observance of this law.

Budget, Investment Bill Adopted

AU182004 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 18 Dec (AGERPRES)--Continuing its proceedings, the Romanian parliament debated and unanimously endorsed the 1981 budget law. The investment bill was then examined. The rationale of this bill was read by Vice Premier Ion Dinca. After debates and discussions by items the Grand National Assembly unanimously adopted the investment law.

Patan on Fixed Assets Bill

AU191159 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0925 GMT 19 Dec 80

["Expose on Bill on Amending and Extending the Law on Administration of Fixed Assets, Material Resources and Technico-Material Supply"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec (AGERPRES)--Presenting the bill, Vice-Premier Ion Patan stressed that it regulates the development of the internal base of raw materials and energy basis.

In this context, a special place is held by the provisions referring to the development of the energy basis, as they include tasks for the utmost use of the hydro-electric power potential, of lean coal, of bituminous schists and reusable energy resources, as well as for the intensification of researches and of the use of the alternative energy resources.

Established are the basic rules for the activity of recovery and full capitalization of the reusable material resources while the destruction of any such goods, even if impossible to be used temporarily, is banned. Another stipulation is on the obligation of setting rates for all consumption of raw and auxiliary materials, fuels and energy, as well as to the systematic improvement of the indices of rate setting on consumption. At the same time, the bill establishes that the new products and technologies, as well as the modernized ones, may not be introduced into production unless they ensure lower specific consumptions than those already in operation.

The assigning of machinery and equipment shall only be made on condition that they be employed at the planned indices of the existing stock.

The draft bill submitted for debate stipulates the recovery and reuse, as such or after remending, of the spare parts and subassemblies resulted from the repair or dismantlement of the disused machinery, equipment or installations.

The draft bill establishes responsibilities incumbent upon the enterprises and the Council of Ministers as to ensuring the material base of the plan, the administration and use with utmost efficiency of the raw materials, fuels, energy, to recovering and reusing the reusables, employing with best results the productive capacities, and ensuring a normal, rhythmical technico-material supply.

Further Bills Passed

AU190924 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0800 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec (AGERPRES)--During the proceedings of the GNA, Premier Ilie Verdet presented the rationale of the bill regarding the updating and improved correlation, on economic principles, of the production prices and the prices of delivery to socialist units as well as of production, contract and purchase prices in agriculture.

After the conclusion of the discussion per items, the law was unanimously passed.

Next, Vice-Premier Ion Patan presented the rationale of the bill regarding the amendment to and completion of Law 14/1971 regarding the management of fixed assets, material resources and technical and material supply.

After the discussion per items, the bill was unanimously adopted by the Grand National Assembly acquiring the power of law.

The rationale of the bill regarding the enhancement of workers' self-management and economic, financial and currency self-administration in the foreign trade and international economic cooperation activity was presented by Cornel Burtica, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation. Next Vasile Pungan, chairman of the Foreign Policy and International Economic Cooperation Commission, read the report of the standing commissions of the Grand National Assembly that endorsed the bill submitted for debate and approval.

The session continues.

Self-Management, Pension Bills

AU191014 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 19 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 19 Dec (AGERPRES)--Works continue in Bucharest today, December 19, of the Romanian parliament's session.

In the first part of the morning meeting, general discussions took place and they unanimously adopted the bill on consolidating the workers' self-management and economic, financial and valuta self-administration in the foreign trade and international economic cooperation activity.

Pursuant to debates, they passed the bill on the formation, distribution and use by counties of the resources for the population's supply with meat, milk, vegetables and fruit.

From the government's instruction, Emil Bobu, minister of labour, presented the report on the conclusion of the action of raising the remunerations, pensions, state children benefits and other incomes.

POLITICAL EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS 16 DEC

AU170842 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Bucharest, 17 Dec (AGERPRES)--A meeting of the Political Executive Committee of the CC of the RCP took place on Tuesday, December 16.

The Political Executive Committee debated and approved a report on the supply of the population in the fourth trimester of this year and in the first semester of 1981.

It was pointed out that owing to the almost 29 percent rise in the real remuneration over the current five-year period and the some 30 percent increase of the real incomes of the peasantry the volume of sales through the socialist trade network is 50 percent bigger this year than in 1975. The consumption level meets, in general lines, the scientifically substantiated requirements and allows of a sound and harmonious development of the population. International statistics place Romania among the first ten countries in point of per capita consumed calories. Important increases were also recorded in non-alimentary good consumption.

Despite unfavorable weather conditions a supply of the population that accords with the plan provisions was ensured for both this year and the next year until the new crop is harvested. Nevertheless, due to the tendencies of oversupply and overconsumption displayed by some citizens, as well as to some deficiencies in the distribution by localities and trade units, shortcomings in the supply of the population with certain products were registered in the fourth trimester.

The Political Executive Committee traced the measures necessary for an appropriate supply with farm-food produce and industrial consumer goods both in the period until the end of this year and in the first semester of next year. Elaborated in close concordance with the provisions of the plan of economic and social development for 1981, of the five-year plan and of the directives of the Twelfth RCP Congress, the plan of measures ensures a goods stock superior to that of the previous period. Substantial increases are stipulated with the basic farm-food produce and non-alimentary products.

The Council of Ministers was entrusted to take measures and act firmly so as to ensure the fulfilment of production plans and, upon this basis, the integral, rhythmical delivery of all goods, and the improvement of the organization and functioning of the trade and public catering networks.

The Political Executive Committee recommended that firm action be undertaken for the increasingly efficient use of each square meter of land both in state and cooperative farm units and in individual farmsteads.

The Political Executive Committee decided that the report regarding the supply of the population in the fourth trimester of 1980 and in the first semester of 1981 be submitted for debate and approval to the plenary meeting of the CC of the RCP and to the Grand National Assembly.

The Political Executive Committee also debated and approved a decision with regard to the organization of New Year and winter tree celebrations.

It was decided that 62 million lei be allotted from the state budget to the winter tree celebration to which the funds realized by the mass and public organizations following cultural-educative actions and budgetary provisions will be added.

Next, Nicolae Ceausescu read, an account of the meeting of the party and state leaders of the Warsaw Treaty participating states held in Moscow on December 5.

The Political Executive Committee unanimously approved and was highly appreciative of the activity carried on by Nicolae Ceausescu at that meeting pointing out that it fully corresponded to the orientations of the Twelfth RCP Congress. Through the voice of the party general secretary and president of the republic, Romania reasserted her constructive stands that consistently aim at the strengthening of the unity of the socialist countries, of the collaboration of all the progressive and democratic forces, at the promotion of the cause of detente, security and peace.

The Political Executive Committee considers that the course of international developments confirms the rectitude of the assessments and the topicality of the proposals formulated during the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty participating states of May 1980 which give prime of place to the care for the promotion of the cause of peace and detente, of disarmament, to the participant countries' wish to act most resolutely for the political, negotiated settlement of the litigious issues among various states, for the strengthening of security and the development of collaboration on a European plan and throughout the world. In close connection with this question the utility was assessed of activating political contacts among states with differing social systems, continuing the dialogue on the basic questions on the international political life on the basis of the verified principles of national independence and sovereignty, equal rights, non-interference in domestic affairs, non-recourse to the use and threat of force, mutual esteem and advantage.

The Political Executive Committee learned with particular satisfaction of the resolve of the socialist countries to further make their contribution to the improvement of the international climate, to the strengthening of peace, the continuation of the policy of detente and the development of broad international cooperation, of solving all conflicts by means of negotiations to the development of the relations with all the states regardless of their social systems.

The Political Executive Committee also assessed the significance of the determination of the states that participated in the Moscow meeting to collaborate with all the progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces for the strengthening of the solidarity of all the peoples in the struggle against the danger of war, for a policy of peace, nuclear disarmament, for detente and equal collaboration.

Deeply interested in the establishment of a lasting system of security on the European Continent, in the broad, unhampered development of cooperation among all the states of the world, Socialist Romania, together with the other countries that participated in the meeting hailed the inception of the all-European meeting in Madrid pointing to the importance of its efficient unfolding in a constructive spirit. It was assessed that under the current international circumstances when the world situation is still tense, when the arms race is ever more dangerous and hotbeds of military confrontations still persist in various parts of the world, intensified efforts by the socialist countries, by all the states and peoples interested in the maintenance of peace, security and collaboration were necessary just as enhanced vigilance to the aggressive tendencies of the imperialist forces, for the assertion of detente as the main trend in the evolution of the international life.

The Political Executive Committee also underlined the importance of the determination of the party and state leaders of the states participating in the Moscow meeting to further strengthen the unity of the socialist countries on the basis of Marxism-Leninism, of international solidarity, mutual advantageous and equal collaboration, to develop their cooperation in the economic technico-scientific fields, as well as in the domain of coordinating the five-year plans, expressing its conviction that that would be in the interest of the building of socialism and communism in our countries, for the welfare and prosperity of our peoples.

The Political Executive Committee learned of the exchange of information among the participants in the Moscow meeting on the socialist and communist construction in their countries, of the report of the PZPR representatives on the evolution of the situation in the Polish People's Republic. Reaffirming, on behalf of the entire party, of the entire Romanian people, the feelings of warm friendship for the Polish United Workers Party, for the working class and the entire Polish people, the Political Executive Committee expressed its full confidence that the working people in friendly Poland, under the leadership of the PZPR, would succeed in overcoming the present difficulties and ensure the further development of Poland on the road of socialism. As stated on other occasions too by the general secretary of the RCP, Romania expresses her full solidarity with and support to the struggle of the communists, of the progressive forces, of the working class, of the Polish people surpassing the current state of affairs and for the socialist development of the country and is fully convinced that the problems that have arisen in Poland can and must be resolved by the Polish people themselves by seeking the most appropriate solutions, so as to surmount the current difficulties in keeping with the interests of the working people in Poland and with the general cause of socialism, peace and progress.

The Political Executive Committee also solved routine questions of party and state activity.

'SHARP' PONOMAREV REMARKS IN PARIS REPORTED

LD190313 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1750 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Paris, Dec. 18 (TANJUG)--The secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, Boris Ponomarev, has praised the leadership of the Communist Party of France for its stand on the developments in Poland and has opposed the views of the leaderships of the communist parties of Italy and Spain. He did so at his press conference here last night at the end of his official visit to Paris at the head of a Supreme Soviet delegation as guest of France's parliament.

L'HUMANITE did not come out this morning with this evaluation by Ponomarev, but was the only newspaper to quote parts in detail of his warning while meeting with French deputies. He reproached France's news media, particularly its radio and TV, with spreading unfair, often openly slanderous information on the Soviet Union, although they belong to the French state.

"Severe criticisms by Ponomarev," as L'HUMANITE's headline reads, are not limited to France's mass information media only. He is dutybound to set them out openly, Ponomarev explained, all the more so since the Atlantic winds for some time now have been blowing across France, sometimes being very heavy, and obviously have been leaving their impact on some politicians in France.

The Soviet leaders cannot understand what is this that makes France get so actively engaged in the nuclear arms race, the high-ranking Soviet party leader told his hosts.

We cannot remain indifferent to the calls being sent, particularly of late, by general staffs, both of the NATO treaty and in France itself, for strengthening military cooperation between France and that bloc and, in essence, for reintegrating France into its military organization, Ponomarev said.

He also reproached France with finding itself in the vanguard today of those Western European countries which increase their military outlays to the utmost.

L'HUMANITE transmits the above evaluations by Ponomarev. Leaving an impression here of being unusually sharp and somewhat unnatural, as coming from a guest and addressed to a Western European country with which the Soviet Union (?maintains) specific if not privileged relations, they have drawn special attention among political observers here. It is possible that their publication was not programmed.

Vadim Zagladin, a member of the Soviet delegation and assistant head of the International Department of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, stated on TV today that L'HUMANITE's text was not adequate and did not hit the mark of intention in Ponomarev's talks.

Sundic Commentary

LD181742 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] News of the day's foreign political commentary is devoted to the statement by Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, that the Soviet Union will not intervene militarily in Poland. Here is Milika Sundic:

Boris Ponomarev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is visiting Paris in his capacity as chairman of the Foreign Affairs Commission of the Soviet of Nationalities, has assured Jacques Chaban-Delmas, president of the French National Assembly, that the Soviet Union will not intervene in Poland. Ponomarev's assurance deserves full attention, not only because it represents--even if indirectly--the first public comment on the recent meeting of Warsaw Pact leaders in Moscow, at which the situation in Poland was discussed, but also because in some way it reflects the current Soviet view on trends in Poland following the Moscow meeting.

One might conclude--and a Soviet official has confirmed this in an interview to French television--that the Soviet Union is convinced that Poland will succeed in overcoming its current difficulties. In fact, the Poles demonstrated this a few days ago when the imposing monument to the victims of clashes between workers and the military 10 years ago was unveiled in Gdansk. That is, although there was fear that there might be incidents at the unveiling of the monument, this did not happen. All present at the ceremony in Gadnsk manifested a high level of responsibility, giving no one cause to form any other judgement on Poland's abilities to find a way out of the difficulties it is experiencing, by itself, without interference from anyone.

It is true that much still continues to be written and said about Poland, and that this is not always well-intentioned; nevertheless, it is noticeable that the situation is gradually quieting down, not only in Poland, which is evident, but also in connection with Poland. At the same time, the Poles--although they do not all consider themselves equally responsible for the current crisis in the country--are conscious of the need for the current efforts at transforming society to be accompanied by hard work everywhere. No matter how significant it is, the help which Poland gets from the outside can in no way satisfy the needs of the country, particularly for food products. However, a solution to everything can be found and it is certain that this will be so if Poland is freed of the fear that anyone apart from Poland itself might solve its internal problems. Perhaps the Poles will be forced--and in fact they are already doing this--to find some of their own, Polish solutions. It would be very bad and dangerous if anyone saw in this any deviations from the socialist path and wanted to hinder it. When it is a question of the action of so-called antisocialist forces, which is most frequently ascribed to the new trade unions and in particular to their leader, Lech Walesa, the truth needs to be recognized once and for all that the new trade unions exists in order to rally millions of workers in its ranks and that the problems which Polish society is confronting cannot be solved by bypassing the workers or acting against them. If there are those in Poland who are not in favor of socialism--and they exist in Poland as well as in every socialist country--they certainly are not the millions of workers, but smaller groups and individuals who are taking advantage of the mistakes by the party and state leadership. The party has admitted that it has erred, which has also led to significant cadre changes at the very top. Thus, even though views were held in some quarters that socialism in Poland could not be saved by means of military intervention, it was not easy to take such a decision, for who would take it upon himself to shoot at the millions. And so it seems that Boris Ponomarev's assurances, given in Paris, that there will be no military intervention in Poland, are quite convincing.

PETROV ARTICLE SAID TO CONTINUE POLEMICS ON POLAND

LD181628 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1318 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Moscow, 18 Dec (TANJUG)--PRAVDA of Moscow today continues the sharp East-West polemic over the Polish situation.

The Soviet Communist Party organ accused the leading NATO countries of being prepared to proceed from "ideological intervention" to "a different kind of interference" in Poland. It assessed the interference as being military in nature and constituting a novelty in the Western bloc's conduct towards Poland.

Attention has been drawn here lately to the bloc's boundaries and spheres. In a recent commentary, the Soviet news agency TASS warned that "Poland does not at all enter into the NATO sphere". Today, PRAVDA asks what has motivated the NATO ministers to concern themselves with questions of a country which "has been and will remain an inseparable part of the political, military and economic system of socialism".

"It is not hard to imagine what NATO's reaction would be in case the East-European countries, for example, considered the situation in a member-country of the North Atlantic bloc".

This was the most sharply-worded description of inter-bloc rivalry presented in the Soviet press articles so far on the situation in Europe in connection with the developments in Poland.

At the same time, PRAVDA voiced an indirect warning to some social forces in Poland by repeating the well-known Soviet assessment that imperialist circles are giving support to [few words indistinct].

REPORTAGE ON MIJATOVIC, DELEGATION VISIT TO ITALY

Mijatovic ANSA Interview

LD151546 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1309 GMT 15 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 15 Dec (TANJUG)--Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic's forthcoming official and friendly visit to Italy and Italian President Sandro Pertini's earlier visit to Yugoslavia testify of the continuity of very good relations between the two countries. There is no question in dispute between Italy and Yugoslavia.

Yugoslav-Italian relations are very good at all levels, from the political, economic to the cultural. Italy is Yugoslavia's major foreign-trade partner and is third in terms of the value of imports and exports. It is important to note than in trade with Italy, Yugoslav exports cover 62 percent of the imports, the highest percentage recorded in trade with convertible-currency countries.

Under the programme of the visit reported here, Cvijetin Mijatovic and his associates will spend most time in talks with President Pertini. Mijatovic will also meet with Prime Minister Forlani and other ranking Italian political figures.

Cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy is "a bright point in the implementation of the letter and spirit of the Helsinki Final Act", Presidency of Yugoslavia President Cvijetin Mijatovic has stated in an interview to the Italian ANSA news agencies on the eve of his official and friendly visit to Italy.

In the interview give to ANSA Belgrade office director Graziano Motta on December 12, Mijatovic said that he with the greatest satisfaction awaits his visit to Italy and talks with President Pertini " a statesman and man who is very close to all Yugoslavs".

Asked how he views the present development and further prospects of relations between the two countries, Mijatovic said that his forthcoming visit to Italy "confirms the continuity of Yugoslav-Italian top-level meetings as an expression of the mutual determination to live and cooperate as good neighbours".

The last year talks between Presidents Pertini and Tito, Mijatovic assessed, marked a major and further headway and a new impulse in this respect.

Mijatovic said that the openness of the Yugoslav-Italian border best illustrates the mutual trust cherished today by millions of Yugoslavs and Italians.

Mijatovic singled out the Osimo accords as a particularly important event in the history of relations between the two countries.

Referring to the Osimo accords, the Presidency of Yugoslavia president noted that there are not many examples in the world of two countries, by fully respecting the principles of independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference and equality, having so successfully regulated their relations and created prospects for their all-embracing development.

A special role in the development of relations between the two countries rests with the Slovene minority in Italy and the Italian minority in Yugoslavia, minorities whose comprehensive development deserves our further mutual attention and full support, Mijatovic said.

Mijatovic underlined successful cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy in building better relations in Europe, the Mediterranean and the world, in general.

In reply to the question of how Yugoslavia is developing "after Tito", Mijatovic said that, for the Yugoslavs, there is in essence no after-Tito period as far as their fundamental principles and aspirations, such as independence, non-alignement, equality of peoples, and socialist self-management, are concerned.

"It is always one and the same Yugoslavia, with the same entity, politics and intentions. It is only Yugoslavia like this that suits the essential interests of all of our nations and nationalities, of everybody", Mijatovic said.

The Yugoslavs have many reasons for their conviction that only Yugoslavia like this also suits the interests of other countries and their joint strivings for peace, security, stability and unimpeded cooperation in Europe and in the world, he said.

The next question of ANSA's journalist dealt with problems in the Mediterranean and Mijatovic in his reply underlined the well-known Yugoslav stand that the security of Europe was inseparable from circumstances in the Mediterranean.

Yugoslavia's aspirations are oriented towards transforming the Mediterranean into an area of peace, security and unimpeded cooperation among all of its coastal countries, Mijatovic said.

Referring to prospects for Yugoslavia's economy, Mijatovic said that economic stabilization underway was not aimed at reducing, limiting Yugoslavia's general and standing aspiration to become connected with the economies of other countries in longterm cooperation.

Yugoslavia sees not only its economic interest, but also its political interest in as wide cooperation as possible with the economies of other countries, Mijatovic said.

These interests proceed from the objective needs of its internal development and also from Yugoslavia's overall politics as a nonaligned country, he added. Italy has been and remains one of Yugoslavia's most important partners, Mijatovic emphasized in this connection.

"The concept of self-management, in various ways and under various names, attracts growing attention of many countries, political movements and figures in the world. I view this as reflecting an understanding of the objective needs and a guest for roads of one's authentic development", Mijatovic said.

Asked about the interest in China and Poland, for example, in the Yugoslav self-management experience, Mijatovic said that the "Yugoslav experience can serve as a general encouragement but not a model to be copied". The Presidency of Yugoslavia president underlined that "each country and each society will, in the measure in which the awareness grows of the need for building one or another kind of self-management relations, develop its own experience but an experience valuable for all".

"Yugoslav society for its part, I am certain, will in this experience of others find new knowledge and new stimuli for itself", Cvijetin Mijatovic said in the interview to the Italian ANSA news agency.

Mijatovic Rome Dinner Toast

LD172300 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1748 GMT 17 Dec 80

["Cvijetin Mijatovic's Toast at Dinner This Evening With President Pertini"--TANJUG headline]

[Text] Rome, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--Highly esteemed Mr President, madam and friends, I thank you sincerely for your warm words of welcome and the cordial hospitality which has been accorded us.

We send our first thoughts and feelings to the people of the south of your beautiful country, to whom we convey expressions of sympathy and solidarity from our peoples and all of us on the occasion of the catastrophic earthquake which took many lives and caused much suffering.

We are grateful to you, Mr President, for such moving and warm words devoted to our Comrade Tito. We are also grateful to you for the messages of friendship toward Yugoslavia which you have just uttered. In these feelings which, I wish to emphasize, are mutual we see a valuable joint gain of the peoples of our two countries which, as neighbors, are acquainted with each other and which cooperate in a really exemplary manner.

We are particularly pleased when the words of friendship are spoken by you, Mr President. Your personality--in which the consistent fighter, statesman and humanist are linked--contains so many symbols which have brought you well-deserved respect not only in your own country, but wherever freedom, democracy and moral values are treasured. That is why that joint language, and, I should say, those joint emotions which were so present in your meeting and talks with President Tito last year are a completely natural and understandable way in which you, together with all of us in Yugoslavia, shared first the concern at our president's illness and then grief in the moments of his final parting and which made you close to the heart of every Yugoslav.

With a feeling of gratefulness for that, and more than that, with a feeling of mutual trust, understanding and respect we came here in order to confirm the continuity of our increasingly fruitful cooperation and our desire to open up even broader prospects for Yugoslav-Italian relations in all spheres through joint efforts and by continuing on this reliable path, thereby also leading to closer contact and friendship between our peoples.

Today we can say with pride that our exemplary good-neighborly relations represent a strong confirmation of the value and scope of the implementation of the Helsinki documents. This can serve as a stimulus and encouragement both to us and to others, all the more so since these significant results were achieved by countries with differences in their systems and in their position in international relations.

It is certain that the consistent implementation of the Osimo accords--the experience of 5 years gives us the right to say this--means very much for more intensive development and new prospects for relations in the political, economic, cultural, social and other spheres. Having successfully resolved disputes from the past, the accords have introduced a new spirit and orientation into Yugoslav-Italian cooperation. If you allow me to mention one area in which we have achieved so much, they have also opened up new prospects for comprehensive and lasting links between the economies of our countries on a mutually-advantageous basis.

I wish to emphasize that through joint effort the true affirmation of the national minorities is increasingly coming to the fore as a positive factor in strengthening friendship and mutual understanding between our two countries.

I think that all the necessary preconditions, to which the spirit and letter of the Osimo accords give particular significance, for the promotion of the general position and comprehensive development of the Slovene national minority in Italy and the Italian nationality in Yugoslavia are in existence.

As European and Mediterranean countries Yugoslavia and Italy have many similar interests and aspirations; they are in favor of strengthening peace, security and cooperation in Europe and the world. Our cooperation in this sphere is the more significant because our continent and the world in general are burdened with many dangerous crises and unsolved problems.

We consider that in Europe, which has been transformed into a growing arsenal of the most destructive weapons which threaten not only detente but also peace and security as a whole, we need further steps which will lead the greater trust and the opening up of prospects for disarmament. We are convinced that consistent respect for the principles of the Helsinki document is of exceptional significance for the stability of events in Europe, as well as for relations between all countries which are participants in the CSCE, as well as in their relations with Mediterranean and other countries.

Similarly, we consider that crises and disputes--wherever they occur--must be resolved by exclusively peaceful, political means, with full respect for the rights of nations to independence and free determination of their internal and foreign policies.

In particular I wish to emphasize our conviction of the need to build a new international economic order in the spirit of the jointly adopted standpoints at the United Nations. The current outdated system of economic relations in the world is one of the basic problems which deeply affects the whole world and which may cause danger and create impacts with far-reaching consequences unless a global solution to it is approached.

All these and all other world problems demand close constructive cooperation between all countries. In this connection I wish to emphasize the role of the policy of nonalignment in international relations and the resolve of the nonaligned countries, to which Yugoslavia belongs, to contribute as much as possible to world peace, security, detente and general progress by cooperating closely, without prejudice, with all other countries.

We are in favor of a better and more just world which must not become a refuge for conflicts and in which military or economic power must not dominate in the service of selfish interests. We see the world to which we aspire as a community of sovereign and equal states taking part jointly and equally in the resolution of all issues of significance for today and the future of mankind.

Inspired by this the nonaligned SFRY is--as it has been up to now--ready to continue cooperation with its neighbor Italy on the broadest possible basis, convinced that this is in the mutual and broader lasting interest. I am also sure that these talks of ours, which we have already started successfully and which we will continue tomorrow, will contribute to our further cooperation and even greater mutual understanding respect and friendship.

I raise this glass to the health of the esteemed President of the Republic of Italy Sandro Pertini and of all Italians present, to the all-round prosperity of the Italian people, to the strenthening of trust, cooperation and friendship between the peoples of our neighboring countries, and to peace, security and broad international cooperation as preconditions to general progress in the world."

Talks With Pertini, Forlani

LD191036 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1808 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Rome, 18 Dec (TANJUG)--Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, and Italian President Sandro Pertini assessed Yugoslav-Italian relations as exceptional and exemplary and stressed in particular that they are premeated with the spirit of full mutual understanding and trust. They agreed that this good neighborliness also has a broader international significance in Europe, in the Mediterranean and in the world as a whole. In the talks today, in which associates of the two presidents also took part, the two sides stressed their readiness to resolve the remaining outstanding issues and to consistently implement the Osimo agreements, the signing of which 5 years ago set in motion a new stage in the development of relations and cooperation between the two Adriatic neighbors.

Presidents Mijatovic and Pertini exchanged views on a broad number of issues in the sphere of international relations, above all on crisis hotbeds in the world and their consequences for peace and security. In the course of the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, openness and full mutual respect, reference was also made to the political trends in Europe, the process of relaxation on the European Continent and in the world, the situation in the Mediterranean and the activities of the nonaligned countries, in which the Italian side demonstrated great interest.

The Italian collocutors pointed out Yugoslavia's importance in the nonaligned movement and its consistent implementation of the principles and premises of this policy. In this context President Pertini once again paid tribute to Yugoslavia's independent and nonaligned policy, its continuity and, as he said, wisdom which is manifested in particular in the present exceptionally complex and exacerbated international situation.

The head of the Italian state also recalled on this occasion memories of the deceased President Tito as a great world figure, leader of the Yugoslav nation and nationalities and tireless fighter for peace and equitable cooperation in the world.

In the course of the exchange of views on bilateral relations, which have, in the opinion of both sides, reached significant scope, the Italian hosts stressed that in international cooperation not everything has yet been fully achieved and that Italy would make every effort to speed up and resolve remaining outstanding issues.

In this connection, the complete implementation of the Osimo agreements, the return of the cultural objects to Yugoslavia, and the question of ensuring cooperation in fishing were mentioned. The Italian side expressed satisfaction over the progress which has begun to be attained in economic cooperation between the two countries.

Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, agreed with the assessment of his host and other participants in the talks that Yugoslav-Italian relations are exemplary and that every Yugoslav sees them as such. In his words, such relations represent an exceptionally significant achievement when one bears in mind the different sociopolitical systems and international positions of Yugoslavia and Italy. President Pertini agreed with this. The two neighboring countries are, therefore, under obligation to continue with the strengthening and expansion of comprehensive cooperation in every sphere and to implement what has already been agreed upon.

Cvijetin Mijatovic stressed, as he had on the previous day, that it is necessary that the spirit and the letter of the Osimo agreements, which occupy a significant place in the whole range of bilateral relations, be consistently implemented. This implies the need for a more efficient resolution of all unresolved issues. In this context it was particularly stressed that the rights of the Slovene national minority in Italy need to be fully and entirely implemented so that it might enjoy the same rights and protection on all the territory on which it lives. It was also mentioned that the cultural development of Croatians in the Molise region would be encouraged.

During the exchange of views on topical subjects in the sphere of international relations, the Yugoslav side noted that the present crisis of detente was mostly the consequence of relations between the great powers. Both sides are of the view that the present crisis hotbeds in various parts of the world represent a danger for peace and international security and that there has been no progress in resolving these crises as well as crises in the sphere of building a new international economic order.

In this context, the Yugoslav collocutors stressed that it is evident that military interventions and resort to force as a method of resolving disputes do not pay. The consequences of every such action are, as practice confirms, more and more grave and complex. The tendencies of interference exist on various sides and in various forms, and the Yugoslavs say this openly to everybody.

In this respect Europe represents a sensitive area because it is here that two opposing blocs touch each other and because the European Continent is too heavily armed with destructive and other dangerous weapons. It is therefore necessary that the agreements, principles and premises contained in the Final Act of the Helsinki Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe be strictly respected.

Yugoslavia believes, as stated in today's talks, that in the present situation restraint moderation in the behavior of all parties, is very important should a tense situation arise in Europe. In such a state of relations, the attitude and function of every factor is significant. Should difficulties arise in some place, bloc rivalry does not aid in resolving them. Such aid should be reflected in expressing trust in people and in respecting their will as regards their internal order and international position. These are, as stressed, fundamental issues on which the people alone are called on to make independent decisions.

The theme of today's Yugoslav-Italian exchange of views also concerned the situation in the Mediterranean which is most directly linked with security and cooperation in Europe, and in particular with the interests of Yugoslavia and Italy as Mediterranean countries. Both sides stressed their readiness to expand Mediterranean cooperation wherever possible because small steps can lead to great goals. The Yugoslav side made a positive assessment of the recent agreement on Malta's neutrality which Italy has signed.

During the talks, President Pertini stressed once again the significance which neighboring Italy attaches to the role and work of President Tito and Yugoslavia in creating and consistently implementing the policy of nonalignment. In a spontaneous, open and very lively dialog, Cvijetin Mijatovic, president of the SFRY Presidency, acquainted his hosts with the present preoccupations and activities of the nonaligned movement and with the significance of the nonaligned policy which, as he said, provides answers to a worried world on pressing issues in a way which is in the interest of all and not merely in the interest of individual groups of countries.

In this context the presidents again spoke of the crisis hotbeds and of the assessment of the consequences which the crises in the Middle and Near East, in Southeast Asia and other parts of the world have for peace and international security. In this context the significance of interdependence in the world, the joint linkup between peoples and countries, was particularly pointed out. President Pertini illustrated this eloquently in his own particular way by quoting a well-known proverb from the place of his birth: "If there is hail, it does not fall merely on my house but also on the houses of my neighbors and in the village of the neighbors of my village."

According to the joint assessments of those taking part in the discussions, the Rome talks will have great significance for further even more fruitful and comprehensive cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy.

Immediately after the conclusion of the talks between the two presidents, Cvijetin Mijatovic had talks at the Madama government villa with Italian Premier Forlani who then gave a luncheon. This meeting was also an opportunity to stress the successful development and prospects of further promoting good-neighborly relations. In the course of the exchange of views with Premier Forlani, reference was also made to topical international problems and assessments of the further development of political and economic circumstances in the world.

The following also took part in the talks: Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Ante Zelic, member of the Federal Executive Council and chairman of the Yugoslav part of the mixed Committee for Economic and Scientific-Technical Cooperation; Marko Kosin, SFRY ambassador in Rome; and other officials.

The following took part in the talks on the Italian side: Emilio Colombo, minister of foreign affairs; Antonion Maccanico, secretary general of the presidency of the Republic; Calamia, Italian ambassador in Belgrade; and other Italian officials.

Rome on Visit

For Rome accounts of the visit to Italy by Yugoslav President Cvijetin Mijatovic and Foreign Minister Josip Vrhovec, see the Italy & The Vatican section of the 18 December Western Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

KURTOVIC MAKES STATEMENT ON RETURN FROM GREECE

LD142336 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1643 GMT 14 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 14 Dec (TANJUG)--President of the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance Todo Kuriovic said upon returning from Greece here last night that the talks he had had with his hosts, President of the Panhellenic Socialist Movement Andreas Papandreou and the leadership of the movement, as well as with representatives of another four parties with which the Yugoslav Socialist Alliance cooperates, were open and fruitful.

According to Kurtovic, who headed a Yugoslav Socialist Alliance delegation on a five-day visit to Greece, the talks pertained to the preservation of peace, the strengthening of detente and international cooperation and the struggle against all that endangers this. Kurtovic said that all Greek organizations with which the Yugoslav delegations had met displayed interest in further cooperation with the Socialist Alliance, and the full understanding and support of Yugoslavia's stands.

In the talks in Greece, great interest in the Yugoslav experience was displayed and the wish stated for the two sides to be better mutually informed. In all the contacts the hosts in Greece showed confidence in Socialist Yugoslavia and the wish for its further successes, said Kurtovic.

In all the contacts and talks the hosts paid tribute to Tito for his great contribution to peace and stability in the world, and expressed regret at the loss suffered by Yugoslavia and the world with the death of the great man, Kurtovic concluded.

FINANCE COMMITTEE FAILS TO AGREE ON FEDERAL BUDGET

LD181800 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1256 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 18 Dec (TANJUG)--The Committee for Finance of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces of the SFRY Assembly did not succeed in reaching agreement this morning on how to rebalance the federal budget for 1980. However, a considerable number of new suggestions, which could serve as the basis for accord, were made today.

It is obvious that the republics and the provinces are having difficulties with their own balance sheets and are appraching this [federal] document with a certain degree of reserve. On the other hand the Federal Executive Council is in a situation which has been made more difficult with regard to its ability to meet its financial obligations to important subjects of our society, all of which is making the whole situation quite complex.

The process of accord-seeking will continue this afternoon and tonight.

BILLS ON STEPPING UP DEVELOPMENT REPORTED

LD172342 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1747 GMT 17 Dec 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government has put forward three bills before the Assembly of Yugoslavia, aimed at making possible a more harmonious and stepped-up development for Yugoslavia's underdeveloped parts: the Republics of Macedonia, Montenegro and Bosnia-Hercegovina and the Province of Kosovo.

The above bills should stimulate businessmen in the nation's underdeveloped parts. The present system of the inflow and apportioning of financial means of the Yugoslav community as a whole through the state treasury is to gradually be replaced by a system of pooling and jointly investing in a stepped-up development of the nation's underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo.

A first step in this direction consists in the proposal that, as from next year, one half of the stand-by means in the federal fund for crediting stepped-up development for the three republics and the Province of Kosovo be secured by pooling resources and joint investing, and the second half from obligatory loans.

The bill provides that 42.6 percent of the federal fund for crediting stepped-up development be set aside for the nation's least developed part, the Province of Kosovo. This is a substantive increase in view of this province having been in a position so far to count with 37 percent. Further, Bosnia-Hercegovina would be given 27.9 percent and Macedonia 19.6 percent, according to this proposal.

The financial means of the federal fund for financing the development of Yugoslavia's underdeveloped parts amounted to 24,000 million dinars (827 million dollars) in 1980.

FIVE ACCORDS ON 1981-85 SOCIAL PLAN SIGNED

AU181945 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 18 Dec 80

[Text] In the Palace of the Federation in Belgrade today, five social accords were signed on the bases of the Yugoslav social plan for the 1981-1985 period. These accords deal with directing the trends of social reproduction, with more rapid development of the underdeveloped regions, with economic relations with foreign countries, with production of armament and military equipment, and with development of the Yugoslav People's Army.

In connection with these accords' signing, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council, said among other things that a task of extraordinary political importance for the country's development was performed with the reaching of agreement on and signing of the accords. With this signing, an important step was made in implementing the law on social planning, and the conditions have been created to implement the law in the next period, Veselin Djuranovic stressed.

SPILJAK SAYS WORKERS CLASS GUARANTEES UNITY

AU181150 Belgrade NARODNA ARMIJA in Serbo-Croatian No 2150 27 Nov 80 pp 6-7

[Interview granted by Mika Spiljak, president of the Committee to Prepare and Convene the Third Self-Managers Congress of Yugoslavia, to NARODNA ARMIJA editor Branislav Miletic; date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Question] You said recently that the first two congresses of self-managers were held in the wake of serious stagnations in the development of self-management. What were those stagnations in relation to the second congress of self-managers and what was that congress' contribution to the theory and practice of self-management?

[Answer] It is clear that we achieved significant results in the period between the first and the second congresses of self-managers. But many problems appeared in that period also. For instance, there was not enough employment and at the same time the younger postwar generations came of age creating other new problems in connection with unemployment--the problems that pulled in various other directions, for instance toward nationalism and not toward self-management. The promoters of those phenomena based their actions least of all on the workers class and its interests. We had to settle accounts with liberalism, nationalism and other negative phenomena. In that situation the congress of self-managers in fact represented a turn to the workers class, self-management and self-managers. The so-called workers' amendments were formed during the preparations for the congress and the discussions held prior to the congress. That was a direct result and later the views of the second congress of self-managers were incorporated in the new Constitution, the Law on Associated Labor and other laws pertaining to the system that we have started to implement. The conclusions of the congress exercised a strong influence on laws and regulations, political actions and all practices in Yugoslavia.

[Question] Does this imply that the self-managers third congress does not need to explore new ways and that it will be oriented to implementing what has been determined by the new Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor?

[Answer] Essentially yes, but not wholly. The system has been set up well organizationally. It has begun to function through new institutions. However, it is still not functioning completely in practice. For instance, it has been determined that income should be managed by workers in their basic organizations of associated labor and further, through delegates, in the society. But large portions of income continue to be taken from the basic organizations of associated labor by decisions of other structures. This part of income is only formally covered by self-managing decisions whereas it is in fact many other forces that greatly influence it and do that often without sufficiently consulting the workers.

[Question] Is that technocracy?

[Answer] It is an alliance between political bureaucratism and technocratism. Communication along the line from workers through their general meetings and their delegations to the assemblies and the sociopolitical and interest communities to a great extent does not function. Communication exists and the real accords are made frequently between directors and management organs, on one hand, and the executive organs and highest leaderships of communes, republics and so forth, on the other. This is where we have defects and problems. The system is not always implemented in the way that we designed it.

[Question] You are known to our public for your insistence on the principle of distribution according to the results of work. Have we at least made some progress and how far have we advanced in that respect?

[Answer] We have always incorporated this principle in all our documents from the very beginning of building socialism. We made strong progress in that respect after 1960 when the workers' councils were granted the right to enact their own regulations on distribution. But then various difficulties and economic problems arose and we gradually moved away from that. That means that we turned back. However, for several years now we have again been asserting the principle of distribution according to work. We strive to ensure that each individual organization works out its own regulations, criteria and so forth. We are now waging a fierce battle to implement the principle of distribution according to work. Thus it is no accident that the first item on the agenda of the self-managers' congress will be that of realizing and distributing income and personal incomes.

[Question] At the first session of the committee preparing for the congress you said that the congress would provide motivation not only for self-managing development, but also for the integrity and independence of self-managing Socialist Yugoslavia. Would you, please, comment on that?

[Answer] You see, in our society we solve many things by accords and agreements. But the question is who makes accords with whom and in whose name it is done. It is not all the same whether accords are concluded among technocratic structures themselves or the workers class is directly included in them. We know that it is much more difficult to reach accords when the workers class does not participate in them. And if there are no accords and agreements, there is also no unity in the country. And who can be a better guarantor of unity in this country than the workers class? We must have its support. For that reason the forthcoming congress must mobilize the workers class to solve all unsolved problems.

[Question] Comrade Spiljak, can these questions be related to the all-people defense? Or more precisely, what is it that motivates our people to be ready, if the need arises, even to lay down their lives in defense of self-management and other achievements of the revolution?

[Answer] We who remember the past--and I am one of those who remember--know how our people lived in the prewar period. But today our people live completely differently and, regardless of the difficulties that exist for some people, the people see their existence and their future prospects. We live as a free and independent country, as free and independent peoples whom no one commands. No one can send us to some world battleground. This freedom and this independence are a great motive. We see terrorism, murders in several countries around us, in countries where people live in uncertainty, whereas our people live in peace and freedom. These are important and great things. They are so strong that the difficulties that we now experience with the shortages of oil, sugar and the like cannot overshadow this general situation which our people enjoy and which they are ready to defend. If our people felt that someone threatens what they have achieved, they would not fight any less than the generations who fought in 1941.

ARMY FIVE-YEAR MODERNIZATION PLANS REPORTED

LD171318 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2120 GMT 17 Dec 80

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--The modernization plans of the Yugoslav People's Army over the next five years will be based primarily on Yugoslavia's own research, development and production capacities. The firepower of all units, particularly the artillery and rocket units, will be increased and the efficiency of the anti-aircraft defense heightened. This conclusion was reached at a session of the Assembly of Yugoslavia Inter-Republican Committee for Social Planning and Development.

In order to enhance Yugoslavia's defense capabilitiy, it is necessary to intensify the production of raw materials, energy and food from domestic sources. It is also necessary to speed up the development of highland and mountain regions, border regions and islands, the participants in the discussion noted.

The modernization of the Yugoslav People's Army will be financed out of the Yugoslav federation's regular budget which allocates 5.8 percent of the gross national income for defense. About two-thirds of the Yugoslav Peoples's Army equipment and armament is manufactured by the Yugoslav industry.

By exporting to foreign countries, the Yugoslav military industry provides 72 percent of the necessary foreign currency for importing arms. The participation of the military industry in Yugoslavia's overall exports is 3.6 percent. Exports of military equipment and arms to the nonaligned and other developing countries account for 16.6 percent of Yugoslavia's total exports to these countries.

BRIEFS

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH ALGERIA--Belgrade, 2 Dec (TANJUNG)--Yugoslavia-Algerian trade will this year exceed 200 million dollars. This estimate was set forth [word indistinct] between economic delegations of the two countries which began today in Belgrade. It was stated that Yugoslav enterprises have concluded investment projects in Algeria totalling over 160 million dollars. Current discussions also focus on new projects whose total value exceeds 500 million dollars. The Yugoslav delegation headed by Yugoslav Assistant Federal Secretary of Foreign Trade Ranko Radulovic and the Algerian delegation headed by General Director in the Algerian Ministry of Foreign Trade Keroum Nouredin will also discuss the long-term economic cooperation between the two countries. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2751 GMT 2 Dec 80 LD]